



A N
Historical ACCOUNT
OF THE
Great REVOLUTION

Which happen'd
In the *Republick* of the *United*
Provinces in 1747.



[Price 1s. 6d.]

GENEALOGICAL TABLE of the House of *NASSAU*.

THE House of *Nassau*, by consent of the most rigid Criticks, is one of the most antient in the Empire; for it may be trac'd as far as *Adolphus* Count of *Nassau*, who died in 703. Some make it still more antient, and derive it from a *Suevian* Officer mention'd by *Cæsar* under the Name of *Nassua*. There is still to be seen at *Nuremberg* the Tomb of a Count of *Nassau*, named *Otho*, Son of *John*, Nephew of *Everard* and Father of *Walrave*, who was General of the Troops of the Emperor *Henry* the Fowler, in 920. He is the 14th Count of this Name in *Hubner's* Tables; and his two Grandsons *Walrave* and *Otho* have formed the two Branches of *Nassau* and *Guedres*: this last became extinct in 1372 by the Death of *Edward* the 5th. Duke *Henry* the Rich, sixth Count after *Walrave*, had two Sons, *Walram* and *Otho*, who form'd two Lines of the House of *Nassau*, that of *Otho* and that of *Walram*. From the first are descended the Branches of *Orange*, *Siegen*, *Dillembourg*, *Dietz*, and *Hadamar*. From the Second those of *Saarbruck*, *Idstein*, and *Weilbourg*.

Line of OTHO. 1290.

Line of WALRAM, † 1289.

2. HENRY † 1323.
3. OTHO † 1369.
4. JOHN † 1400.
5. ADOLPHUS I. 1420.

6. ENGELBERT † 1442.
7. JOHN the Antient.

8. ENGELBERT Second Inherits the Estates of the Low Countries. † 1504, without Heirs.

9. JOHN, in Germany, and succeeds his Brother in the Low Countries, † 1516.

10. HENRY, In the Low-Countries, † 1538.

11. WILLIAM the Silent, in Germany, † 1559.

12. RENE, Inherits *Oranæ*, † 1544 without Children

1. WILLIAM, I. Pr. of *Orange* Stath. † 1584.

- JOHN the Eldest, from whom is descended the German Line.

2. MAURICE. Stath. † 1625.
3. FRED. HENRY. Stath. † 1647.

4. WILLIAM II. † 1650. Stath.

5. WILLIAM III. Stath. K. of Great Brit. † 1702.

Here Ends the Branch of *Orange*.

NASSAU SIEGEN, exting. in 1743.

NASSAU DILLEMBOURG, exting. in 1739.

- JOHN the Young.
- GEORGE.
- ERNEST-CASIMIR.
- LEWIS.

Nassau Dietz, Stath. of *Friesland*.

- H. CASIMIR. St. of *Frisl*.
- WILL. FRED. St. of *Frisl*.

HENRY-CASIMER. Pr. St. Hered of *Frisl*.

JOHN WILL. FRISO Pr. of *Orange* Stath. Hered of *Frisl*.

WILL. CHA. HEN. FRISO. Hered. Stath. of *Frisl*. Stath. in general and respectively of the VII. united Provinces.

ADOLPHUS, elected Emperor 6 Jan. 1292.

GERLAC Count of *Nassau*.

ADOLPHUS Count. † 1730.

JOHN Pr. of *Nassau-Weilbourg* and *Saarbruck*.

PHILIP.

JOHN 2d Son of LEWIS.

PHILIP.

Nassau-Idstein and *Weilbaden*, who had twelve Successors to the Year 1605, when *Lewis* of *Nassau-Weilbourg*, Son of *Albert*, inherited his Dominions. His Sons, *William*, *John*, and *Ernest*, formed, the First the Branches of *Oreweiler*, *Saarbruck*, and *Uffingen*; the Second *Idstein*; and *Ernest-Casimir* continued the Branch of *Weilbourg*, whose Dominions are at this time possessed by *CHARLES AUGUSTUS*, born in 1685.

Nassau-Idstein and *Weilbaden* has had but one Successor, to the Year 1721.

Nassau-Weilbourg; his 4th Successor *Albert* inherits *Saarbruck*, and his 5th *Lewis*, *Idstein* and *Weilbaden*; he had three Sons, who in 1625 established the three Lines of *Oreweiler*, *Saarbruck* and *Uffingen*, united in 1728, under *CHARLES Pr. of Nassau-Uffingen-Oreweiler* and *Saarbruck*.

NASSAU HUDAMAR.

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In the *Republick* of the *United*
Provinces in 1747.

With the GENEALOGY of the several
Branches of the most Serene *House*
of N A S S A U.

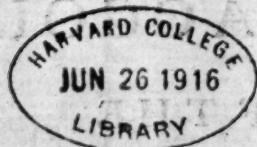
A N D
An Explanation of the Motives to the Invasion
of *Dutch Flanders* by the *French* Troops,
which gave Occasion to the Election of a
STATHOLDER.

By Mr. R O U S S E T.

Printed at *Amsterdam*.

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Gift of
Ernest B. Davis
of Boston

Which happened

in the Republic of the United

Provinces in 1747.

With the Generalship of the several
branches of the most famous House
of Nassau.

An Explanation of the History of the Nation
of North America by the House of Nassau
which was founded in the Nation of the
STATIONER.

W. R. O. S. E. T.

Printed at New York
by W. R. O. S. E. T.
and J. M. C. O. S. E. T.



TO THE
READER.

THE Revolution which has hap-
pen'd in our Country, the E-
pocha of which ought to be fix'd on
the 25th of *April*, * bears all the
Marks of a particular Direction of
Divine Providence. Eight Days be-
fore that time, the most penetrating
Politicians did not, nor cou'd have
expected it; but it was wrote down
in the Book of Fate, that we should
owe our Deliverance to the most in-
veterate of our Enemies : Such was
Philip

* It was on that Day that the Town of *Ter-Veer* first put
this great Affair in Motion, by taking the Resolution related
p. 29 of proposing to the States of *Zealand*, the Election of a
Statholder.

To the R E A D E R.

Philip the Ild. such has been *Lewis* the XIV. but such now is not *Lewis* the XV. whose Virtue sufficiently assures us, that when on various occasions he declared himself our Friend, he declared what he really thought, and what he still thinks; but it is a Cardinal *Tencin*, whose Jesuitism is an Enemy to all the Protectors of the true Christian Religion; and a Count *Saxe*, who thirsts after the Glory of succeeding better in the Conquest of our Republick, than *Conde* and *Turene*: But on the Margin of this eternal Volume it is written, that the Blood of the ORANGE shall always save and deliver her from Tyranny; and of this what has so lately happen'd, is a convincing Proof.

The principal Circumstances of this astonishing, though necessary Event, ought to be transmitted to Posterity, with all the Impartiality that History requires. We shall therefore shew both the distant and immediate Causes of it, with the Motives and the Manner

To the R E A D E R.

ner how, as it were by Inspiration, the Affair was transacted, as well in the respective Towns of four Provinces, as in the States of each in particular; how the Dispositions and Sentiments of the Magistrates (for those of the Commonality never varied) came to change, as it were, from Black to White, in an Instant; for we behold how suddenly their Aversion to a Statholdership, chang'd into an eager Desire of it, and a Haste to compleat it, to which no Obstacles could put a Stop. Perhaps there may have been several hypocritical Suffrages, who acquiesced in it rather through fear of becoming a Prey to an enraged Populace, than from any sincere Regard to the publick Good. The Individuals who compose the several Bodies of the Magistracy, are Men, (and consequently subject to Passions) who from the Authority and the Post occupied by the Individual, drew that Force by which they have triumph'd over all; from hence sometimes arise irreparable Mischiefs to the
In-

To the R E A D E R.

Intrests of Particulars. But why should we be desirous to sound the Interior? Charity requires we shou'd rest satisfied with the Exterior Actions of our Neighbour, not doubting, but that if some were hypocritical in their Suffrages, the Affability, the engaging Manners, the great Talents, and the great Virtues of his most Serene Highness, and above all his Zeal for the publick Good, will soon change their Sentiments into a tender Affection, and firm Attachment.

AN



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T was very visible, in the extraordinary and important Revolution which happen'd (between the 25th of *April*, and the 6th of *May*) in the Republick, that our Burghers have not lost the just Idea, which our Ancestors had of the most Serene House of ORANGE, to which the Republick owes its Origin, its invaluable Liberty, and the free Exercise of its Religion.

IN speaking of the Prince so lately vested with the Dignity of *Statholder General* of the
A Union

Union, it is common to call our five preceding *Stattholders* his Ancestors. But this is wrong; for they were only his Predecessors, as he does not descending from any of them, but from JOHN the *Elder*, who was younger Brother of WILLIAM, the Founder and first *Stattholder* of the Republick, who was the Eldest Son to WILLIAM the *Antient* Count of *Nassau*. JOHN the *Elder* succeeded in 1559, to the great Estates which the House of *Nassau* possess'd in *Germany*; and WILLIAM his Eldest, to those which that House possess'd in the *Low Countries*. Moreover, René of *Nassau*, who had inherited the Principality of *Orange* from his Mother *Claudine de Chalon*, leaving no Children, he nam'd this *William* his Heir; and *William*, in 1544, took upon him the Stile and Title of Prince of *Orange*, Count of *Nassau*, *Vianden*, *Dietz*, *Catzenelbogen*, &c. Burgrave of *Antwerp* and *Besançon*, Baron of *Breda*, *Deift*, *Grimberg*, *Leck*, *Alay*, *Nozeroy*, Marquis of *Vere* and *Flushing*, &c.

IT is from this WILLIAM of *Nassau*, the First of that Name, Prince of *Orange*, (which Title he had inherited from his Uncle René) and first *Stattholder* of the Republick, that are descended in a direct Line the four *Stattholders* who have succeeded him: These are MAURICE, FREDERICK-HENRY, WILLIAM II. and WILLIAM III. who left no Children.

THESE five Princes of *Nassau Orange* have been *Stattholders*, *Captains*, and *Admirals-General*

neral of the Republick; but they were not originally *Stattholders* of all the Provinces; for another Branch of the House of *Nassau* appointed the *Stattholders* for the Provinces of *Friseland*, *Groeningen*, *Ommelanden*, and the Country of *Drenthe*; and at the beginning, even for those of *Utrecht* and *Guelders*.

THIS Branch is deriv'd from JOHN the *Elder*, younger Brother of *William I.* Prince of *Orange*, who was Count of *Nassau-Dillenburg*, and who by three Wives had twenty Children*; of whom four Sons divided between them the Estates of the House of *Nassau* in *Germany*, where they form'd the four Branches of *Nassau-Seigen*, extinct in 1743; *Nassau-Dillenburg*, extinct in 1724; *Nassau-Dietz*, and *Nassau-Kadamar*, which last became extinct in 1739. So that the three Branches of *Siegen*, *Dillenburg*, and *Kadamar*, are at present united in that of *Nassau-Dietz*, of which H. S. H. the Prince of *Orange*, our present *Stattholder* of the seven Provinces, is the Head. This will be more clearly comprehended by a View of the annexed Genealogical Table, which see.

Ernest-Casimir, (third Son of JOHN the *Elder*, Count of *Nassau*, and *Stattholder* of *Guelders* and *Zutphen*) was elected *Stattholder* of
A 2 *Friseland*,

* His Father WILLIAM the *Silent*, had twelve Children by the Countess of *Stolberg*, who before her Death could count 12 Children, 77 Grand Children, and 120 great Grand Children,

Friseland, Groeningen, Ommeland, and Drenthe, in 1620, and he remain'd so till he died in 1632. His Son *Henry Casimir* was elected in his Place, and remain'd in it till 1640. After him, came *William-Frederick* his Brother, who kill'd himself by accident 1664. *Henry-Casimir* his Son, was then declared Hereditary Statholder of *Friseland*, and elected Statholder of *Groeningen, Ommeland, and Drenthe*. He died in 1696, and was succeeded by his Son *John William Friso*, who, in 1711 perished in passing the *Moerdyck*. His Son *William Charles Henry Friso*, born 48 Days after his Death, succeeded him in the Post of Statholder of *Friseland* till 1719; when he was elected Statholder of *Guelders, Zutphen, Groeningen, and Ommelanden*; and in the Year 1747, Statholder of *Zeeland, Holland, Utrecht, and Overysfel*, and Statholder, Captain and Admiral General of all the United Provinces.

HIS Titles are, WILLIAM IV. &c. by the Grace of God, Prince of *Orange and Nassau*, Count of *Catzenelbogen, Vianden, Dietz, Spiegelberg, Buren, Leerdam*, Marquis of *Tervere and Flushing*, Baron of *Breda, Bielsstein*, of the Town of *Grave*, of the Country of *Cuyk, Yffelsstein, Cranendonk, Eindhoven and Liesveld*, Lord of *Bredercord, Turnhout, Gertruydenberg, Williamstadt, Klundert, St. Martin's Dyck, Zevenberg, Steenberg*, upper and lower *Swaluwe, Naltwyck, Grimberg, Herstal, Arlay*, &c.

FROM

FROM what we have set forth, it appears, that H. S. H. is descended in a direct Line from JOHN the *Elder*, Brother of WILLIAM the first Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*; all whose Dominions, formerly divided among several Branches, are now re-united under the Regency of H. S. H. WILLIAM IV Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*. This Prince, who was born the first of *September* 1711, espous'd ANNE of *Brunswick-Hanover*, Princess Royal of *Great-Britain*, by whom H. S. H. has one Princess, born the beginning of 1743.

THOUGH the Primitive Constitution of the Republick requires that it should have a Chief, yet has the Statholdership been vacant two several Times; once during 22 Years, after the Death of *William* the II^d; and again during 45 Years, after the Death of *William* the III^d. The imminent Dangers to which the Republick has been exposed during these two Interregnums, is nearly a Demonstration, that it cannot subsist without a Statholder, and shou'd make all true Patriots wish, that it may never more feel a Third.

BEFORE the happy Revolution, by which the seven Provinces which form the Republick, were delivered from the Tyrannical Yoke of *Spain*, the 17 Provinces of the *Low Countries* had been successively re-united in the House of *Burgundy*, from whence they pass'd into that of *Austria*, by the Marriage of *Maximilian* Son of the Emperor *Fredrick* III^d, with *Mary*

of *Burgundy*, Daughter and Heiress of *Charles the Bold*, she bringing him in Marriage this Rich Succession, which descended to their Son *Philip* King of *Castile*, of whom *Charles* the Vth. inherited them.

DURING the Time *Maximilian*, *Philip*, *Charles* the Vth. and *Philip* II. his Son, possessed these Provinces, they were respectively Govern'd, according to the Custom of all Ages †, by the States of each Province, which were usually compos'd of Deputies from the Nobility, and the Magistrates of each Town. There was usually a Province, as that of *Utrecht*, in which the Clergy had also a Share in the Government, and therefore in the States of that Province there were three Orders. Each Province had a Governor (*Statbolder*) nominated by the Prince, and sometimes the same Lord was at once Governor of two or three neighbouring Provinces, in which he represented the Person of the Sovereign whose Interests he serv'd, by maintaining Unanimity in the Assembly of the States, taking special care to admit no factious or turbulent Persons therein. Thus *William* I. was Governor for *Charles* the Vth. of the Provinces of *Holland*, *Zeeland*, and *Utrecht*: And therefore, when he laid the Foundation of the Republick, he preserv'd the same Form of Government in all the Provinces; which, in Reward of the Services he

† According to *Tacitus Lib. 4. Hist.* and *Cæsar Lib. 6. de Bell. Gall.*

had done his Country, elected him their *Statholder - General*, being before *Statholder* in particular of *Holland, Zeeland, Utrecht, Over-ysse*, and *Friseland*; as was his Brother *John* the Elder of *Guelders* and *Zutphen*; and his Nephew *William Lewis* succeeded him in the *Statholdership* of *Friseland*, to which he annexed that of *Groeningen* and *Ommelanden*. These two Provinces continued under the *Statholdership* of this Branch of *Nassau Dietz*, till the end of the Year 1665, when the Province of *Friseland* conferred the Title of *Hereditary Statholder* upon Count *Henry Casimir*, Uncle to H. S. H. *William IVth.* when they elected him in the Place of his Father.

THUS have we traversed the Genealogy of the Princes *Statholders*: Let us now see what Services they have done to the Republick; of these, we shall be very far from relating *all*, for that would require more than a Volume in *Folio*, as it is the most copious and agreeable Part of the History of our Republick.

WILLIAM the Ist, and his Brother *Lewis*, were the first among the *Grande*es of the Country, who laid the Foundations of the Republick, and who both cemented them with their Blood: *Grotius*, speaking of the first, says, *that he was generally acknowledg'd in all the Towns, to be the Author of their Liberty; and as he possess'd in an Eminent Degree, all those Qualities which gain the Love of Mankind, by seeming to reject all kinds of Authority, he*

established one extremely Powerful in the Affections of the People. He exercised the Stat-holdership from 1572 till his Death, which happened in 1584, in the 51st Year of his Age.

IT was in 1572 that he made himself Master of the *Briel*: This Conquest was followed by that of *Vlissingen*, *Veer*, *Zirickzee*, *Dort*, *Oudewater*, *Gorcum*, *Buren*, *Enkhuyzen*, *Medenblyck*, *Hoorn*, *Edam*, and in fine, of the whole County of *Zutphen*, *Overysfel*, *South and North Holland*, except *Amsterdam* and *Schonhoven*; and he the same Year took *Roermonde*, *Louvain*, *Nivelle*, *Malines*, *Dendermonde* and *Oudenarde*.

IN 1573, he subjected *Middleburgh* and *Geertruydenberg*; about which Time, Admiral *Boissot* defeated the *Spanish Fleet* before *Berg-op-zoom*, and before *Lillo*. *Requisens* also was oblig'd to abandon *North Holland*, and leave behind him two Thirds of his Men.

In 1574, *Baldes* was forc'd to raise the Siege of *Leyden*.

In 1576, *William* set the finishing Hand to the Union of *Ghent*.

In 1578, *Amsterdam* quitted the *Spanish Interest*.

THE first of *January 1579*. *William* had the Satisfaction to unite the Provinces of *Guel-ders*, *Holland*, *Zeeland*, *Utrecht* and *Over-Yssel*, by a solemn Treaty of Confederacy. This last Blow which he gave to *Philip the II^d*. so enraged

that proud and haughty Prince, that he set a Price upon his Head, promising twenty five Thousand Crowns in Gold, to whoever should bring it to him dead or alive. What Idea must one have of a Prince, who instead of doing Justice to his Subjects when they complain'd of Tyranny, of avaritious and cruel Ministers, sets a Price upon their Head ! Two miserable Wretches were found who attempted to obtain this Price of Blood : The first fail'd in his Attempt, and was instantly stabb'd by the Nobles, who were at that Time round the Prince's Person ; the second, having unfortunately succeeded, was taken and punish'd as he deserved.

COUNT MAURICE of *Nassau*, his second Son *, who was not then 17 Years old, succeeded him in the Statholdership of *Holland* and *Zeeland* ; and in 1587, he was declared Captain General, in place of the Earl of *Leicester*. He put the finishing Hand to the Constitution of the Republick, and during a Government of 41 Years, he acquired the Reputation of being the greatest General of his Time. The *Spaniards* to their Cost found him every where and he every where triumph'd over them. He succeeded his elder Brother *Philip*, who died Prisoner in *Spain*, in 1618, in the Principality of *Orange* : It is to him the House of *Brandenburg* is indebted for the share she had in

* *Philip William* his eldest, had been seiz'd at *Louvain*, and carried Prisoner into *Spain*, where he died.

in the Succession of *Cleves*, he having espous'd her Interests with great Vigour against the House of *Newburg* : He died unmarried in the Year 1645.

His Brother *Frederick Henry*, aged 36 Years, succeeded him in his Estates and Employments. He had acquir'd great Military Skill under his Brother *Maurice* : and during 22 Years that he Govern'd the Republick, had the Happiness to form its Body and settle its Frontiers, by the Conquests which he gain'd over the *Spaniards*, who were still Masters of divers Places in some Provinces.

In 1624, he forc'd the Count *De Berg* to quit *Walurwe*.

In 1626, he took and demolish'd *Oldenzael*.

In 1627, he made himself Master of *Grol*.

In 1629, of *Boisleduc* and *Wezel*.

In 1632, of *Venlo*, *Roermonde*, *Stralen*, *Maestricht*, *Limbourg* and its Dutchy.

In 1635, of *Tierlemont*.

In 1636, he retook the Fort of *Schenken* from the *Spaniards*.

In 1637, he took *Breda*, and receiv'd from the King of *France* the Title of *Highbness*.

In 1641, he took the Castle of *Gennep*.

In 1644, the *Sas-de-Gand*.

And in 1645, the Town of *Hulst* with its Bailliage.

DEATH

DEATH put an End to his great Exploits in 1647, at the very Time when he was going to crown them all by a Treaty of Peace at *Munster*, which was concluded the following Year. It has been said of the three *Statholders*, that *William* laid the Foundations of the Edifice of the Republick; that *Maurice*, with equal Glory and Success, rais'd the Structure thereon, and that *Frederick Henry* compleated it and cover'd in the Roof.

WILLIAM II. was 21 Years old when his Father died, in whose Presence he had given many Proofs of Courage on various Occasions. He espous'd *Maria Henrietta* of *England*, eldest Daughter of *Charles* the First, in 1642, and his Nuptials were signalized by the Glorious Action of *Breskate*. Some Days after his Father's Death, he succeeded him in his Estates, Employments, Dignities, and Prerogatives; and in *March* 1648, he by the Treaty of *Munster* put an End to a War, which for 30 Years, had arm'd the *Low-countries* against *Spain*, cost immense Treasures, and shed Rivers of Blood. As soon as the Peace was concluded, the States of the respective Provinces, particularly those of *Holland*, who alone had borne more than half the Burthen of the War, began to think of the Means to reap the Fruits of it, by repairing the vast Losses which it had occasion'd. One of the first Things that offer'd, was a Reduction of the Troops; but this was not agreeable to the Young Prince *William*, who was possess'd of all the
Courage

Courage and Martial Ardour of his three illustrious Predecessors. This occasion'd some Disputes between him and the States of *Holland*, and these Disputes were the Consequence of an Enterprize which he form'd upon *Amsterdam*, and of his Seizing seven Deputies of the States of the Province, who were the most violent and obstinate in their Opposition to his Designs. These Deputies he order'd to be conducted to *Loevestein*, from whence came the Name of the Faction that was form'd in the Republick, after his Death, against his Family. He died the 6th of Nov. 1650, without having perform'd any Thing remarkable during his Government of three Years and a half.

William III. was born eight Days after the Death of his Father. The absolute manner in which this last had endeavour'd to govern the State, had greatly dissatisfied many of the People, so that the Faction of *Loevestein* did not find it difficult to take advantage of the Circumstance of his Son's Infancy, indirectly to abolish the Statholdership; and *Cromwel*, who could not but be under some Fear of the Blood of the *Stuarts* in whatever Branch it might be, and especially in a Prince of *Orange*, in whom Prudence and Valour are Hereditary, put the finishing Hand to the Project form'd against the Elevation of the Young *William* to the Dignities of his Father. The Memory of these Times is not yet effaced. It shall suffice to say, that the Republick under its Stat-holders,

holders, and since the Death of the last, was arriv'd at such a vast degree of Power, as excited the Jealousy of *France*, and made *Lewis XIV.* think he could never raise the Edifice of his *Universal Monarchy*, till the Ruin of the Republick became the Foundation of it. From hence her ambitious and unjust Resolution of rendering himself Master of the seven Provinces, or of changing them into a frightful Desert, by putting every Thing in them to Fire and Sword. Who would believe it! *England*, the Bishops of *Cologne*, *Munster*, *Wurtzbourg*, and *Osnabrug* lent their Assistance in the Execution of this barbarous Design. Nevertheless it must be confess'd, this Monarch did not behave in the manner his present Successor does. He did not disguise his Designs. He warn'd the Republick to be upon its Guard, by refusing to hear her Justification, concerning the Grievances which he had alledg'd against her. An Ambition, little different from Cruelty, had incited him to the Formation of the Design, so that to the Refusal of *Lewis XIV.* may be applied *Phædrus's* Fable of the Wolf and Lamb, which says :

*Hæc propter illos scripta est homines Fabula,
Qui fictis causis innocentes opprimunt.*

How was it possible for the unhappy Republick to put itself in such a posture of Defence, as the greatness of the Forces destin'd for her Destruction required? She had no Chief,

no Army, nor no Fleet. For 22 Years, we had been engag'd in * * * But we need not call to mind a Behaviour condemn'd then and imitated since, for 45 Years. In the Space of a single Month *Lewis XIV.* took *Orfoy*, *Rhyenberg*, *Burick*, *Wesel*, the Forts of *Lippe* and *Reese*, the Castle of *Gennep*, the F. of *Schenken*, *S'Heerenberg*, *Grave*, *Ravestein*, *Crevecour*, the F. *Engelen*, *Nimeguen*, *Tiel*, *Bommel*, *Kuilenbourg*, *Knotzenbourg*, *Voorn*, *Andries*, *Hermert*, *Arnhem*, *Harderwyck*, *Elburg*, *Wageningen*, *Hattem*, *Ysseloort*, *Zutphen*, *Doesbourg*, *Deutekom*, *Lochem*, *Grol*, *Breevoort*, *Bronkhorst*, *Borkloa*, *Utrecht*, *Wyck-te-Deurstede*, *Rhenen*, *Amersfort*, *Deventer*, *Zwol*, *Kampen*, *Vollenbove*, *Steenwyck*, *Hasselt*, *Ootmarsen*, *Oldenzeel*, *Meppel*, *Geelmuiden*, *Koevoerden*, *Hardenberg*, *Ommen*, *Almeloo*, *Goor*, *Digenheim*, *Delden*, *Enschede*, *Blockziel*, *Kuinder*, *Zwartsluys*, *Ommerschans*, *Rooveen*, *Staphorst*, *Narden*, *Woerden*, *Oudewater*, *Vianen*, *Keukelom*, *Asperen*, *Leerdam*, *Buuren*, *Ysselstein*, *Winschoot*, &c. Not to mention great Numbers of Villages and Lordships.

THESE rapid Successes inspir'd Hopes of many others; but the People, calling to Mind that Heaven had made use of *William I.* to deliver them from *Spanish* Slavery, thought that in imitation of him, they might hope his Great Grandson would guard them from *French* Tyranny. They therefore call'd him to the Government of the State, and placed him at the Helm of a Vessel extreamly agitated. This
Young

Young Prince, who was but 22 Years old, immediately put a stop to the Conqueror's Progress ; and having retaken *Narden* in seven Days, though the Garrison consisted of 4000 Men, he obliged *Condé*, *Turenne*, and *Lewis* the XIV. to abandon three entire Provinces, and a fourth almost conquered, and to think of their own Safety by making a Retreat.

EVERY body knows how much the Power, Credit and Glory of the Republick is indebted to the Prudence and Valour of *William III.* who always tenderly cherish'd it, as his Country. As he died without Children, after having happily governed the Republick for 30 Years, the Government reassum'd the same Form which had been establish'd after the Death of his Father, and which has continued to this Time, when the Ministry of *France* have done that for the Heir * of *William III.* which *Lewis XIV.* had before done for that Prince.

IN 1741, the Court of *France* judging that the sudden Death of the Emperor *Charles VI.* the last Prince of the August House of *Austria*, furnish'd her with a more favourable Opportunity, than she had ever yet had, to execute her antient Project of destroying, or at least of diminishing the Power of

* King *William* having no Children, instituted the Prince *John William Friso*, Statholder of *Friesland*, his Heir to the Estates of the House of *Nassau* ; and this Will gave Occasion to a Dispute between the Legatee and the House of *Brandenbourg*, which was determin'd in 1732, by a Partition Treaty.

of that House, which had always set Bounds to the *French* Ambition, she forgot the Engagements which she had enter'd into with that Emperor, who by the Cession of the Dutchies of *Lorrain* and *Bar*, had purchas'd and paid for a Guaranty of the Execution of his domestick Law, known by the Name of the *Pragmatick - Sanction - Caroline*, which establish'd the Right of Eldership and Indivisibility in the Succession to the Estates of his House. But as his *most Christian* Majesty had no Pretensions upon that House, with which he had concluded a solemn Treaty of perpetual Peace but two Years before, he found it necessary to seek for a Pretence; and this was found in the strict Alliance which subsisted between his Majesty and the Elector of *Bavaria*, who form'd Pretensions to the whole Succession, that is to say, upon the Kingdoms of *Hungary* and *Bohemia* in right of *Anne of Austria*, Daughter of the Emperor *Ferdinand I.* and Mother of his Great Grand-Father; and upon the particular Estates of the House of *Austria* in right of *Frederick of Austria*, beheaded at *Naples*, whose Heirs, the Elector of *Bavaria* pretended that the Emperor *Rodolph I.* had unjustly deprived of *Austria*, to give it to his Son *Albert*.

THIS Pretence being settled, Cardinal *Fleury* form'd a Treaty of Alliance with the Count *de Forignon* the *Bavarian* Minister, which was sign'd by one Party at *Fontainbleau*, and by the other at *Nimphenbourgh*, and in which
were

were settled the Succours and Subsidies with which *France* should assist the Elector, to whom also were promis'd the Spoils of the House of *Austria*, and the Imperial Crown, (as if that depended upon the Court of *France*) on Condition that the new Emperor should not oppose the Conquest of the *Low-Countries*, which were to be united to the other Dominions of the Crown of *France*, nor shou'd the *Bavarian* Emperor be permitted to consent to their being in any manner reclaimed or redeemed *.

Maria-Theresa, Heiress to *Charles VI.* who, if ever such a thing as good Faith subsisted in the Cabinets of Princes, confiding in the Guarantys of three Fourths of *Europe*, might flatter herself with the Hope of entering upon the peaceable Possession of a Succession which had been confirm'd to her in so solemn a manner, and by so many of the most authentick Treaties, found herself surrounded on a sudden with Enemies and Pretenders: The Court of *France* took care to engage the King of *Spain*, the Elector of *Saxony* King of *Poland*, and the King of *Sardinia*, all to appear and make their Demands; one in right of *Charles* the Fifth, to all the Dominions of the House of *Austria*; another in right of his Wife, Daughter of the Emperor *Joseph*, to a Part; and the third to the Dutchy of *Milan*, as Heir to the Rights of *Catharine* of *Spain*, Daughter of

B *Philip*

* The Fourth separate Article of the Treaty of *Nimphenbourg*.

Philip II. his Great Great Grand-father. Hostilities were immediately commenced ; the first Blows fell upon a Prince of the Empire (the Bishop of *Passau*) in contempt of the Laws of the Empire, but by Virtue of the Right of *Convenience* ; and the States of *Austria* soon lie expos'd a Prey to foreign Troops, who menace even *Vienna* : *Vienna* ! that Bulwark of Christianity, from whence the Heiress of so many Emperors is oblig'd to fly, that she may throw herself into the Arms of her faithful *Hungarians*.

WE shall not here give an Account of this unjust War, the Authors of which have already in part felt the Miseries of it, for it has cost *France* more than 400,000 Men, *Spain* more than 150,000, *Bavaria* the Ruin and Devastation of its Dominions ; the total Ruin of the *French* Colonies and Commerce, the exhausting of her Treasures, and the Destruction of her Naval Power. *Spain* also, besides the Ruin of her Commerce in *America*, had her Treasures exhausted in *Europe*. The Queen of *Hungary* implored the Assistance of her Guarantees, but there were none besides her natural Allies that furnish'd her with any ; these perform'd their Engagements, not only because good Faith requir'd it, but also because they penetrated the Designs of *France*, who, by the Ruin of the House of *Austria*, would infallibly accomplish the End of all her unjust Enterprizes, which is *Universal Monarchy*.

THE Maritime Powers, who are the natural Guarantees and Defenders of the *Ballance of Power*, being persuaded (as the King of *France* himself was in 1738) that the *Publick Tranquillity* could not long subsist, and that no more certain Means could be found to preserve a durable *Equilibrium* in *Europe*, than by preserving the Order of Succession establish'd in the House of Austria, against all future Enterprizes whatever, &c. * they therefore flew to the Assistance of her Majesty of *Hungary* and *Bohemia*.

THIS good Faith in the Performance of their Engagements, incens'd the *French* Ministry, Authors of the War, who therefore declar'd it against the King of *Great Britain*. The invincible Firmness of the Queen and the Progress of her Arms, had the same Effect: they were offended that she dared to defend her invaded Dominions, of which those by whom they were attack'd had promis'd her the peaceable Possession. They declared War against her also.

THEY affected to have some Regard for the Republick of the *United Provinces*; they seem'd desirous to make Use of her, in case of Necessity, as a Mediator and Restorer of Peace.

B 2

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* These are the very Terms of *France* in the tenth Article of the *Definitive Treaty* of 1738.

THEY not only paid her a Deference, but even flatter'd and caress'd her. They demanded of her the Assembly of a general Congress, made Overtures to her, and assured her of an eternal Esteem and tender Affection: all this they affected at the very Time when they were sowing Discord in the Provinces, and in the Councils of the Cities. They endeavour'd to estrange her insensibly from her Allies, in hopes that when they should no longer have her Assistance, they should triumph over them, and that by such a Behaviour she wou'd draw upon herself the irreconcilable Hatred of the Courts of *Vienna* and *London*; and then, falling upon her the first Opportunity, wou'd punish her for having so long travers'd the Elevation of the Colossus of *Universal Monarchy*, by subjecting her the last. That this has always been the Design of *France*, that she never in the least thought of Peace, that she only propos'd it to gain Time, and caress'd the *Hollanders* and made them fair Promises only to lull them into a blind Security, and then undeceive them the first Opportunity, is what plainly appear'd the seventeenth of *April* last, by the following Declaration, remitted by the Secretary of the *French* Ambassy to the President of the States General.

DECLARATION, *communicated by the King's Order, to the Lords the States General.*

THOUGH the King has long had the most just Reason to complain of the unlimited Succours, which the *United Provinces* furnish to the Queen of *Hungary*, his Majesty nevertheless has been unwilling to look upon the States General as his direct Enemies. The Regard, which she has never ceas'd to shew for the Republick, and the Propositions which, on different Occasions, have been made to them by his Ministers, are a lasting Monument of the sincere Disposition, in which his Majesty has always been, not only to keep the Theatre of the War out of the Territories and even Neighbourhood of the *United Provinces*, but also to procure them the Glory of effectually contributing to the Re-establishment of Peace among the Powers at War. It was with this laudable Design, that the King in the Month of *July 1742*, made the Ministers of the Republick Depositories of his pacifick Intentions, and of the just and reasonable Conditions on which his Majesty consented at that Time to put an End to the Troubles, which unhappily disturb'd the Tranquillity of all *Europe*. The King, that there might not remain the least Doubt of the Uprightness and Purity of his Intentions, nor of the entire Confidence which he repos'd in the S. G. offer'd even to give up *Dunkirk* to be garrison'd by their own

Troops. H. M. has constantly profess'd, ever since that Epocha, the same Moderation and the same conciliatory Desires, though without having had the Consolation to inspire the *United Provinces* with Sentiments so conformable to the Interest of their Republick in particular, and the common Advantage of all the Powers. The King, not content with privately exciting the Zeal of the S. G. propos'd to them by a publick Memorial, which their Minister remitted to them in the Month of *September 1745*, the Assembling of a Congress, that the great Work of Peace might in concert be labour'd at without delay. In short, it was impossible for his Majesty to express in a stronger manner than he has done, his Affection for and Confidence in the S. G. and the particular Regards which he has had for them. Regards which would still subsist, did not the Reasons of War and the Security of the Conquests which he has gain'd over the Queen of *Hungary*, absolutely require his Majesty to take the most immediate and effectual Measures to secure himself from the Designs of his Enemies. Had the Republick not given them an Asylum in its Territories; and had she not furnish'd them with Succours in Abundance, and of all Kinds, the King would not then have found himself under the indispensable Necessity of interrupting these multiplied Means of perpetuating, against his Will, a War which has already lasted but too long. It is therefore from these Circumstances and this Behaviour

haviour of the *United Provinces*, that his Majesty has given Leave to the General of his Troops, to take without distinction any Measures which his Ability and Experience in the Military Art may suggest to him, to prevent the Enemy's Army from disturbing the lawful Possession of the King's Conquests, and to strengthen the Repose of the People so lately subjected to his Dominion. The King might with Justice, ever since the Beginning of the last Campaign, have enter'd with his Army the Territories of the States General, they having granted a Retreat into them to the Troops of the Enemies of *France*. But his Majesty, being perswaded that the Steps which they then took towards a Peace were sincere, suspended the Execution of an Enterprize, which both the Laws of War and the bad Condition of the allied Army would have equally justified. The King prefer'd the advantageous Idea, which he had conceiv'd of the Candour and good Faith of the Republick, to the general Opinion spread throughout *Europe*, that under the specious Veil of a Negotiation, the real Intention of the States General was to procure themselves the necessary Delays, to avert the Danger with which they were menaced, and to prepare themselves for making greater Efforts for continuing the War. These Suspicions have been confirmed by the Difficulties, which were actually created at the opening of the Conferences at *Breda*: Difficulties as unforeseen, as contrary to the

solemn Engagements they had enter'd into with the King, and which seem only to have been invented to perplex the Negotiations of Peace, and prevent the Success of them.

WHETHER this was their Motive or not, though the Event renders it but too probable, the *Dutch* Troops having in 1744 enter'd the Territories of *France*, in the Plains of *Lille* and *Ciſoing*, without the States General having pretended by this Invasion to make direct War against the King, his Majesty declares, that in being thus forc'd to enter upon the Territories of the Republick, his Design is not to break with her, but only to stop, or prevent the dangerous Consequences of the Protection which she grants to the Troops of the Queen of *Hungary* and the King of *England*. It cannot justly be expected, that the King should carry his Scruples so far, as to respect to his Prejudice the pretended Neutrality of the Auxiliary Powers of his Enemies, at the very Time when they are the most active against his Majesty's Allies, and even against Countries which never swerved from the most exact Impartiality. Nevertheless the King, that he may as much as possible conciliate his Duty to himself with the Sentiments of Benevolence which he still has for the States General, has expressly commanded the Generals of his Army to oblige such of his Forces as shall enter the Territory of the *United Provinces*, to observe the strictest Discipline

cipline, and to regulate all their Operations from the Necessity of Circumstances. His Majesty is so far from having any Intention to disturb the Religion, the Government, or the Commerce of the Republick, that on the contrary it is his Intention to grant all possible Protection to the Subjects of the States General, being persuaded, that their Behaviour will be answerable to such favourable Dispositions. In fine, to give a yet more convincing Proof of the Sincerity of the King's Designs, the only Ends of which are to render vain the evil Designs of his Enemies, and to conquer their Inflexibility to the Means of an Accommodation, his Majesty declares, that he shall not look upon the Towns or Territories which for his Security he shall be oblig'd to occupy, any otherwise than as a *Pledge*, which he engages himself to restore, as soon as the *United Provinces* shall give Proofs, not equivocal, that they no longer furnish the Enemies of his Crown with Succours of all Kinds, which has been one of the principal Causes of the Continuance of the War. The King's sole Desire is the Re-establishment of the Publick Repose upon a just and solid Foundation; and the Interest which his Majesty takes in the Safety and Happiness of the States General, would make him behold with Regret, their Continuance to sacrifice to foreign Considerations and unjust Passions, their Finances, Troops, Territories, Tranquillity, and perhaps Form of their Government.

THIS Declaration was accompanied with a Letter in form of a Memorial from the Abbé *De la Ville*, who has always been regarded as the Minister of *France* to their High Mightinesses. The following is a Copy of it.

High and Mighty LORDS,

THE King has commanded me to communicate to your High Mightinesses the Declaration, of which I have the Honour to remit to you the annexed Copy: And at the same Time that you will there see the Motives which have determin'd the Military Operations, of which his Majesty has at last been oblig'd to approve the Plan, you will also observe, that the King's Intentions are invariable, with respect to the Re-establishment of Peace, and the true Interests of the *United Provinces*. The King now finds himself under the Necessity of continuing a War, with so much the more Regret, as the Territory of your Republick may perhaps become the Theatre of it. And his Majesty desires nothing more sincerely, than to inspire your High Mightinesses, whilst there is yet Time, with Resolutions worthy of your Sagacity and the Wisdom of your Government. High and Mighty Lords, the preventing of the Dangers with which your Territories are menaced, depends only upon yourselves; and you may yet, by taking wise Precautions for the Security and Repose of your People, prepare the Means of a general Peace: It is your Confidence, and not your Possessions,

which the King seeks to procure; and his Majesty would with Eagerness embrace any Occasion of shewing your High Mightinesses in so critical a Conjuncture, the most real Effects of his Esteem and Affection. It only remains for me, (after having executed the King's Orders) to renew to your High Mightinesses the Homage of my profound Respect, and grateful Sense which I have of the Marks of Esteem with which you have till now condescended to honour me, and of which I humbly hope you will grant me the Continuance. Done at *Versailles*, April 13th, 1747. Sign'd *The Abbé de la Ville.*

THE bitter-sweet Stile of these two Pieces, made it doubtful whether they were made for a Menace, or only as a kind of Advertisement; but it was soon visible what to think of them; for the next Day Advice came, that at the very Moment when the *Sieur Chiquet* delivered the Declaration to the President of the Assembly of their High Mightinesses, that Lieutenant General Count *Lowendahl*, at the Head of 25000 Men assembled near *Ghent*, had executed the Menace, by entering *Dutch-Flanders*, where he had summon'd the Redoubts, Forts, Towns, and Fortresses, to open their Gates to him: He immediately penetrated into the rich Country of *Cadzandt*, and establishing his Head Quarters at *Ardenbourg*, he at the same time laid Siege to the *Sas-de-Gand*, *L'Ecluse*, and Fort *Philippine*; during which

which a Detachment from *Antwerp* seiz'd upon Fort *Perle* above that City, and took post in the Territory of *Doel*, where they besieged and took Fort *Liefkenshoek*.

THE Excesses which Count *Lowendahl's* Troops committed wherever they came, and the manner in which they treated some of the Inhabitants of *Middlebourg* in particular, spread Terror and Consternation throughout all *Zeeland*, of which the *French* General boasted he should make but a Breakfast. Succours were cried for on all Sides, Expresses were sent to the *Hague*, to the General in Chief of the Allies, nay even into *England*; and Succours were sent from all Quarters. His *Britannick* Majesty order'd 3000 Men to be immediately embark'd, and to sail under Convoy of four Men of War to *Flushing*, with Orders to keep their Station in those Seas for the Defence of the Coasts: They were soon join'd by others from the *Meuse* and *Texel*, and Troops were detach'd from *Berg-op-zoom* into South *Beveland*. Notwithstanding the Speediness of these Succours, they could not free the Inhabitants from the panick Terror into which they were thrown: More immediate Assistance was still wanted, or rather more effectual.

THE melancholy Situation of *Zeeland*, absolutely unprovided of every thing, made the Inhabitants recall to mind the Mischiefs and the

the Excess of *French* Tyranny committed in *Holland* in 1672, where every thing was in the same Situation. There were none whom this Idea made not tremble; but it at the same Time made them remember the Remedy, to which they at that Time had Recourse, and they also remember'd the happy Effects of it. Some Burghers of *Veere*, who were upon Guard in the Night between the 24th and 25th of *April*, discoursing upon this Subject, some of them propos'd to their Officers, whether it would not be right to desire the Burgomaster and Council of the Town to consider whether in so critical Conjunction it would be proper to call the Prince of *Orange* to the Assistance of the Province, by appointing him *Statholder, Captain and Admiral General* of *Zeeland*? The Officers took upon them to execute the Commission, and how they succeeded, the following Extract from the Resolutions of the Magistrates of that Town will inform us.

EXTRACT

Of the Resolutions of the Burgomasters and Governors of the City of V E E R. Tuesday the 25th of April 1747, at five a Clock in the Morning.

THE Assembly being met in consequence of an extraordinary Call, it was notified to the venerable Magistrates, by the Burgomaster *Huyssen* that several of the principal Officers, and some Subalterns belonging

ing to the Burgher Company of the *Orange Standard*, who were upon Guard that Night, had come once and again to his House during the Night, and inform'd him that they observed a great Agitation among the Inhabitants of the City, and that not only their own Company, but in general all the Inhabitants, earnestly desired, requested and demanded, that his Serene Highness the *Prince of Orange* might be appointed to the Command of this Province. That thereupon he had judg'd it proper, to entreat the Burgomasters actually in Office, as well as those of the last Year, to meet at his House at three in the Morning, in order to deliberate upon that which was best and most seasonable in this present Conjunction: That while they were consulting together, the Agitation still encreased, insomuch that several well-affected Burghers desired, that the Burgomaster *Verelst*, and some of the other Magistrates might repair to the Market-Place, where the People were assembled, and endeavour if possible to put an End to the Tumult. That upon this Application, the Burgomasters *Flodrof* and *Verelst* hasten'd to the said Market-Place, where they found the Company of the *Orange Standard* drawn up under Arms, and join'd by the Inhabitants in great Numbers. That after having a little calmed the Troop, and brought them to hear Reason, the two Burgomasters were made to understand, that all this Agitation, as well as the Wishes and Desires of the Multitude, had no other Tendency, than to entreat the venerable

rable Magistrates, and prevail with them as
 speedily as possible, to come to a Resolution ;
 in Virtue whereof, his Serene Highness the
Prince of Orange should be declared *Stattholder*,
Admiral and *Captain General* of this Province ;
 as also, to employ for this purpose, and in order
 to promote the said Election, all the Importuni-
 ties and Efforts possible, both in the Assembly
 of the States of the Province, and every where
 else as it should be found necessary ; protest-
 ing, that in this Case the whole Body of the
 Inhabitants were ready to do and execute
 punctually whatever the venerable Magistrates
 should enjoin, and to sacrifice under such a
 Chief as the *Prince of Orange*, their Lives and
 Fortunes for the Service of their dear Country :
 That the Burgomasters *Flodrof* and *Verelst* had
 promised to make a Report of all to the Ma-
 gistrates and Senate, and to back with their
 Influence the Petition of the Inhabitants, ex-
 horting them in the mean Time to remain
 quiet, and return every Man to his own Home,
 and there wait the Resolution of their Gover-
 nors. That for all these pressing Reasons, he,
 the Burgomaster *Huyssen*, thought himself
 bound immediately to assemble the Senate, in
 order to deliberate upon so important a Point,
 and come to such a Resolution, as should be
 found most for the Advantage of the Province
 in general, and of this City in particular.

THIS Representation being weighed with
 all possible Attention, and as a Point of so
 great Importance deserv'd, the Magistrates de-
 clared

clared unanimously and with one Voice, that their Design and Intention was the same with that of their fellow Citizens, whom they saw well-affected to the Prince of *Orange* : That the present Juncture, and the pressing Dangers of the Republick, but more particularly of this Province, would not any longer permit them to defer a Resolution and Election so indispensibly necessary for the Preservation and Safety of the State ; that they therefore unanimously agreed, to elect on the Part of this City, *His serene Highness William-Charles-Henry Friso, Prince of Orange and Nassau, &c.* to be *Statholder, Admiral and Captain-General of this Province*, with such Power, Authority, Prerogatives and Pre-eminences, as the Deputies of the Province should settle with the said Prince, and judge most conducive to the Good of the Republick, and particularly of this Province : Strictly enjoining their Deputies to the Assembly of the States of the Province, to inform the said Assembly, this very Day, of their present Resolution, and cause the same to be inserted in the Registers of the Province, and to employ at the same Time all their Efforts, Sollicitation and Influence, to prevail with the other Deputies of the Province, to dispose their several Cities to concur unanimously in raising the Prince of *Orange* to the aforesaid Dignities of *Statholder, Admiral and Captain General*, and to impart the same to the Prince by solemn Deputation, requesting him likewise to repair as soon as possible into this Province, in order to

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concert with the States, such Measures as shall appear most proper and effectual to quiet the present Commotions, and promote the Welfare and Preservation of the Republick.

It was farther decreed, to impart this Resolution of the Magistrates to the Captains of the Burgher Company, who were accordingly introduced into the Senate for that purpose; as also to the Citizens and Inhabitants actually assembled in great Numbers before the Town-House: And this being done by the venerable Magistrates in a Body, and by the Mouth of the Burgomaster *Vereist*, caused an inexpressible Joy, and the loudest Acclamations among the Multitude, who with Tears in their Eyes, and a thousand Expressions of Thankfulness, testified their Satisfaction.

THE same Day, the like Proposition was made in the Assembly of the States at *Midleburgh*, where it passed unanimously, meeting with no Opposition but from a few particular Persons, who were not Members of the Assembly, nor acted as Deputies of the voting Cities.

THE Rumour of this Event flew like Lightning into *Holland*. As the People in general, earnestly bent upon the Advancement of his Serene Highness, had long wish'd to behold such a Revolution, without daring to hope for it, they eagerly laid hold of the present Opportunity. On the 29th, the Burghers of *Rotterdam*

dam represented to the Magistrates, that the Example of *Zealand* appear'd to them worthy of Imitation ; and that as in that Province the Plurality of Voices had been given to his Serene Highness in the general Assembly of the States, it was not fit that they should appear the last in this Promotion, or accede with an ill Grace to a Choice so beneficial and necessary to the State ; that it would be therefore extremely grateful to them, to see the venerable Magistrates set the Example to the other Cities of *Holland*, in like manner as *Veere* had done to those of *Zealand*. The Magistrates waited not for a second Application ; and as they were that Day assembled for the Choice of a new Magistracy, they began with declaring this Concurrence, as far as it depended upon them, to the Election of his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, in Quality of Statholder, Admiral and Captain General of the Province of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*. This Resolution was notified to the Citizens by the Magistrates in a Body, from the Steps of the Town-House, amidst the Acclamations of an infinite Number of People. Mean time the *Orange-Flag* was planted before the Town-House, upon the Steeple of the great Church, and in several other Places ; all the Bells were set a Ringing, and the City Cannon fired three Rounds, as did almost all the Ships that were in the River, which were also adorned with Flags and Streamers. The Evening concluded with Illuminations and Fireworks, and the Air continually resounded with Acclamations and Shouts of Joy.

THE News of what had passed at *Rotterdam* was carried to *Delft* by some Watermen, who arrived there about one a Clock with Orange Cockades in their Hats. The whole Town was immediately in a Ferment, almost all the Inhabitants appeared with Orange Cockades, nor was any Voice to be heard but that of *long live the Prince of Orange*. This determined the Magistrates, even before any Application from the People, to assemble extraordinarily that Evening, and come to a Resolution of Electing as far as depended upon them, his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange and Nassau*, Stadtholder, *Admiral* and *Captain General* of *Holland*, and to notify the same to their Deputies to the Assembly of the Provincial States, that they might conform to that Resolution.

NEXT Day being the 30th, the same Thing passed at *Dort*, where his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange and Nassau* was proclaimed on the Part of that City, Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General of *Holland*. The Ceremony was performed by the Baillif from the Steps of the Town-house; and the Magistrates who assisted at it began the Acclamations, in which they were immediately joined by the Inhabitants. These have continued ever since, and nothing is to be heard on all Sides but Shouts and Expressions of Joy. The Orange Flag appeared on all the several Churches as well as on the Town-house, the Bells have Rung without ceasing, and a Fine of five Florins is imposed on all who shall be

seen without Orange Cockades. The great Com-motions which were among the Inhabitants before this fortunate Event, and of which there was Reason to dread the Consequences, are perfectly quieted, or rather have changed into Expressions of so much Satisfaction and Content, that we seem transported into another Climate, and in some Sense a new People.

THE same Day, the like Resolution was also taken at *Schoonhoven*, *Schiedam*, *Edam*, *Purmerend*, *Monickendam*, and *Medenblick*.

THE first of *May*, the Cities of *Alkmar*, *Hoorn*, *Enckbuysen*, *Briel*, *Gorcum*, *Tergau*, *Harlem*, and *Leyden*, declared for the Prince of *Orange*, whose Election occasioned the like Joy and Acclamations among the Inhabitants.

ON the second, about eleven in the Forenoon, the Magistrates of *Amsterdam* presenting themselves in a Body at the Windows of the Town-house, published the following Declaration.

“ THE Burgomasters and Magistrates of
 “ the City of *Amsterdam*, Notify by these
 “ Presents to the Burghers and Inhabitants,
 “ that they the said Burgomasters, &c.
 “ of this City, have thought proper, by a
 “ Resolution taken this Day, with the una-
 “ nimous Consent of all the Members of the
 “ Se-

“ Senate, to authorize and charge the De-
 “ puties of this City to the Assembly of the
 “ States of *Holland* and *West-friesland*, to
 “ concur with the Deputies of the Nobility
 “ and other Voting Cities, to the Election
 “ and Nomination of his Serene Highness
 “ *William - Charles - Henry - Friso*, Prince of
 “ *Orange* and *Nassau*, in Quality of *Stadthol-*
 “ *der*, *Admiral*, and *Captain General* of the
 “ Province of *Holland* and *West-friesland*.
 “ Done the Second of *May*, 1747.”

As soon as this Declaration was Read,
 the Burgomaster *Van de Poll* held out to a
 prodigious Crowd of People assembled in the
 Market, and who made the Air resound with
 their repeated Acclamations, the *Orange-*
flag, which he displayed from one of the
 Windows of the Town-house, while the
 other Burgomasters joined their Voices with
 those of the Multitude, and made Signals of
 Joy by waving their Hats. About a quarter
 of an Hour after, the Burgomasters walked
 out of the Town-house two by two, and re-
 turned on foot to their own Homes. They
 were accompanied by a great Number of the
 Inhabitants, where the continual Cry was,
long live the Prince of Orange. Meantime the
 Crowd encreased every Moment from an Im-
 patience to see the *Orange-flag*, which the
 Burgomasters had given to one of the City
 Standard-bearers, to hold up to the Populace.
 It was also planted in several other Parts of
 the Town. The Rejoicings on this Occasion

were the greatest ever known in this Place. The Discharge of the Artillery, the Fireworks, and Illuminations, seemed as if they were never to cease. All the Ships in the Harbour were adorned with Flags and Streamers, and nothing was to be seen but Cockades, Sword-knots, and Ribbons of an *Orange* Colour. It was even absolutely necessary for all who appeared in the Streets, to wear some Badge of this Kind ; and several Persons who refused to comply with the present Humour of the Multitude, were wounded or thrown into the Canals. Such was the Unanimity and Tranquillity, wherewith the Election of the Prince Stadtholder was carried on, in all the Cities of *Holland*. No Disturbance, no Complaints or Murmurs were heard ; the Prudence of the Magistrates, who perfectly well knew the Sentiments of the Burghers and Citizens on this Head, determining them to prevent all by a seasonable Compliance. This Observation we make for the Sake of Posterity, to whom we recommend this admirable Example of the Harmony that appeared between Magistrates and Citizens in an Affair of the greatest Importance, and of the Moderation that appeared in all the Orders of the State, very different from those Excesses, of which our Fathers left us so fatal a Precedent in the Year 1672. For here every Thing was transacted with the greatest Order and Regularity, to the Satisfaction of the High as well as the Low, the full Content of our Allies, and the Confusion

fusion of the Enemies of the Commonwealth. In fine, we enter into this Detail, to expose the Falshood of those Accounts which have been sent into foreign Countries, and especially to *Paris*; that the People, obstinate and headstrong, had compelled the Magistrates in several Cities to this Election.

PASS we now to the *Hague*, where on such Occasions the People are generally more impetuous than in other Places. On the twenty-seventh, when the News arrived of what had passed at *Ter-veere*, and of the Election of his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* in Quality of Stadtholder of the Province, it soon appeared, by several publick Demonstrations of Joy, how acceptable these Accounts were to the Multitude. Their Joy was visibly encreased on the twenty eighth, when they understood that the other Cities of the Province had followed the Example of *Ter-veere*. The Dispositions of the People and other Inhabitants was clearly seen in their Eagerness to appear every one with Cockades, Knots, or Ribbons of an Orange Colour. To these exterior Marks were joined the most ardent Prayers for the Accomplishment of what so universally engaged the Desires of the Publick. Such were the Sentiments that warmed every Breast here, when on the twenty ninth about Noon, four Deputies arrived from *Rotterdam* with an Account, that the Magistrates in Compliance with the earnest Solicitations of the Burghers and Inhabitants,

tants, had that Morning Elected and Declared the Prince of *Orange*, *Stadtholder*, *Admiral* and *Captain General* of the Province of *Holland*; an Election that had been accompanied with the greatest Demonstrations of Joy, the Orange Flag being immediately set up before the Town-house, as well as on the Steeple of the great Church, and in several other Places. As the Noise of the Cannon of the City of *Rotterdam* had been heard at the *Hague* a few Hours before, the Public was in some measure prepared for this News. The People in their Transport flocked together on all Sides, and assembled in the Square that fronts the Palace, and in the several Streets leading to it. The Acclamations and Shouts of the Multitude soon reached the Ears of the States of *Holland* and *West-friesland*, who were then sitting. The Count *De Bentick*, one of the Deputies of the Nobility of that Province, and whose Zeal and Virtues render him dear to the People, left the Assembly, to enquire into the Demands of the Multitude. Upon the universal Cry which arose, *that they wanted a Stadtholder*, that Lord exhorted them to calm their present Transport, and to rest assured, that such Measures should be taken as the publick Exigence might require. The Baron of *Wassenaer*, Grand-Baillif of the *Hague*, quitted also the Assembly, and came to the Town-house, where the Magistrates were employed in deliberating upon Means to prevent any ill Consequences from these Commotions. The Market-place, and the
great

great Street before the Town-house, were in like Manner filled with Multitudes of People, who flocked thither in Crowds. The Baron of *Wassenaer* addressed the Citizens in a Discourse tending also to quiet their Minds, by assuring them, that in two or three Days at most, the States of the Province would come to such a Resolution as all good Patriots should have Reason to be satisfied with, but that in the mean Time this Delay was absolutely necessary, that the Deputies might receive Orders from their respective Cities. Altho' these Assurances, as well as the Persuasions of the Count *De Bentick*, had a considerable Effect, it was nevertheless necessary by some farther Mark of Compliance, to satisfy the People of their Sincerity. Accordingly the *Orange* Flag was immediately set up before the Town-house, and a Moment after another was seen displayed from one of the Windows of the Palace. It is impossible for any one who was not an Eye Witness of these Transactions, to form a just Idea of the sudden Change that discovered itself among the Inhabitants. Instead of that Tumult and Agitation, from which there was so much Reason to apprehend the most dreadful Consequence, nothing appeared but a Joy the most pure and serene, and which may be fitly compared to the Satisfaction arising from the Possession of a Good we have earnestly longed after. These Sentiments appeared by a thousand Expressions of Joy, a thousand Acclamations, and other visible
 Tokens

Tokens of Contentment. In the Evening there were Illuminations and Fireworks : The same Day, the Deputies of the Nobility of the Province came to a Resolution conformable to that of the Eighteen voting Cities, and Care was taken to make the same known to the Inhabitants.

FINALLY, on the third Day, being that appointed for the Election and solemn Proclamation of a Statholder of this Province, the Ceremony was performed with the utmost Grandeur and Dignity ; of which the following are some of the Circumstances. At three o'Clock in the Morning of this happy and ever-memorable Day, all the Cavalry and Infantry in Garrison at the *Hague* were under Arms, and three Detachments from the Burghers Companies, viz. from those of the *Orange*, the *Blue*, and the *White*, did the like, and occupied the three Entrances or Gates of the Palace, which moreover were shut, and strongly barricaded : Besides these, a strong Body of Horse and Foot were also plac'd at each Entrance ; also a Messenger of State, with Orders to suffer none to pass, except the Members of the Government, and such Officers whose Business necessarily required them at Court. At eight o'Clock the *Orange* Standard was display'd on the Steeple of the great Church ; and before nine, all the Members who compose the Assembly of the States of this Province, were at the Palace, to perform the Ceremony of electing his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau* ;

Nassau; which was perform'd at ten o'Clock, and during which the Trumpeters of the Council of State, in Scarlet Habits richly Embroidered with Gold, sounded the favorite Air of the Nation, from one of the Windows of the Palace, which looked upon the *Buitenhof*; and were answer'd at proper Intervals, by the Trumpets of the Regiment of Cavalry, greatest Part of which was drawn up on the *Buithenhof*, facing that Window; while the rest of them were parading in the usual Place, before the old *Doele*. Such of the Infantry also, who were not employ'd in the several Posts which had been assign'd them, were under Arms upon the *Pleyn*. About half an Hour past Ten, our Lords the States appeared at the Windows which look'd upon the *Buitenhof*, and the Baron de *Wassenaer*, Signior de *Doveren*, Member of the Body of Nobility of this Province, and one of their Deputies to the Assembly of their Noble and Great Mightinesses, appeared at that Window directly over the Gate. Silence being commanded, this Lord made a short Speech to the Spectators, who were assembled in great Numbers upon the *Buitenhof*: Then Mr. *Buys*, Secretary to their Noble and Great Mightinesses, read aloud what follows.

THE States of *Holland* and *West Friseland*,
to all whom these Presents shall come,
Greeting: Know ye, that in Consideration of the
critical Situation of Affairs, and by the divine
Blessing, to facilitate the Means for the States
of

of these Provinces to extricate themselves out of their present dangerous and perplexed Situation, we have this Day, with the unanimous Consent of all the Members who compose the Assembly, elected and appointed *His Serene Highness* WILLIAM-CHARLES-HENRY FRISO, *Prince of ORANGE and NASSAU, to be* STATHOLDER, CAPTAIN-GENERAL and ADMIRAL of the Forces by SEA and LAND of this Province: Ordering our principal Secretary to proclaim the same to the People, from one of the Windows of our Court here at the *Hague*; and to the Magistrates of the *Hague*, to do the same upon the Steps of the *Town-Hall*. Done at the *Hague*, the third of May, 1747. By Order of the said Lords the States. Sign'd underneath,

WILLIAM BUYS.

As soon as this was read, the Spectators gave the loudest Acclamations of Joy, and for some time nothing was heard but the Words *Orange for ever!* and *Huzza!* During this the Trumpets were sounded as before, and the Standard of *Orange* was display'd from the same Window over the Gate, and the Person who held it, being chief Usher to their Noble and Great Mightinesses, waved it about several Times; after which it was fixed to the Window. The above Resolution having been sent to the Magistrates, the Bell of the *Hotel de Ville*, or *Town-hall*, was rung, to give Notice of it to the People, who accordingly assembled in great Numbers: Then Mr. *Pieterfon*,
Burgo-

Burgomaster President got upon the Steps, with the Secretary *Ten Hove*, who there made the same Publication, while the other Magistrates appear'd at the Windows with *Orange Cockades*. The reading of it was interrupted two or three times by the impatient Joy of the People, which burst forth in repeated Acclamations; but being at last ended, the Standard of *Orange* was furled before the *Town-Hall*, and then set up there. Drums were plac'd in the Gallery at the top of the Tower of this Hall, to animate and second by their Sound, the Acclamations of the Multitude; and the Trumpets of the Council of State came soon after and placed themselves upon the Steps, where they play'd the same Tune as at the Palace, and the People answer'd it by ceaseless Acclamations. In the Afternoon, the Court of Justice publish'd an Order for the Members and Officers of this Tribunal, to illuminate their Houses, on occasion of this joyous Event: Yet it was not them alone who did this, for all the Burghers and Inhabitants of the *Hague*, not being able to set Bounds to their Joy, and even envying others the Glory of distinguishing themselves in this respect, would not lose so fair an Opportunity, but without Exception instantly illuminated their Houses. From the few Hours the People had for this, we may judge of their Zeal in it; for this Evening presented the finest Sight imaginable. Entire Streets and Squares, in short, the whole Town appear'd as in a Flame, and one might see as distinctly as by Day-light. Various kinds

kinds of Fireworks were also play'd off, and the Whole concluded without any Disorder or Accident. The *Portugueze Jews* also greatly Distinguished themselves, both by their Rejoicings and their Ceremonies and Prayers in their Synagogues: At two in the Afternoon they went to their Synagogue in Procession, bearing Orange Cockades, and enter'd by the great middle Door, which is open'd but once a Year: They also open'd and expos'd to view the Prefs, where they keep the Books of *Moses*, which were richly Ornamented. They began and ended their Prayers by singing of the Psalms 117, 75, 144 and 67. After the States General, and the States of this Province, they mention'd the Prince *Stattholder* by Name, the whole Assembly respectfully standing. At eight in the Evening their Synagogue was finely Illuminated, and Prayers were perform'd almost with the same Ceremonies as before. Their Houses also were illuminated, and some of the Chief among them play'd off some Fireworks. Even the Villages adjacent were not behind in their Expressions of Joy on this occasion. The Inhabitants of that of *Scheveninge*, in particular, Illuminated all their Houses the same Evening, and suspended six great Lanterns round the Steeple of their Church, rung the Bells from nine till ten o'Clock, fired Guns, and made various Crowns and triumphal Arches; and the Youth diverted themselves by dancing in the Streets. Advice of this Election having been sent to the several Towns of the Province, the *Stattholder* was proclaimed in them on different

ferent Days, with the usual Ceremonies ; and this was universally followed, even in the Villages, with Illuminations and all the publick Demonstrations of Joy that could be imagined. In fine, the celebrated Medalist *Van Swinderen*, to contribute to the immortalizing this great Event, struck a beautiful Medal, on the first Face of which was the Bust of His Serene Highness, and round it, *Wilb. Car. Henr. Friso. Princ. Nass. & Aur.* On the Reverse was a Lion, holding in his Right Paw a drawn Sabre ready to Strike, and supporting with his Left an Altar, upon which were represented the precious Pledges of our Liberty and Religion, encompassed by Orange Branches, and inlighten'd by a Rising Sun, with these Words, from the seventh Chap. and twentieth Verse of *Judges* :

Gladius Domini & Gideonis.

Round the Altar also were engraved the Motto of the Order of the Garter,

Hony soit qui mal y pense ;

and on the Exergue,

Hollandiæ Proclam. Gubern. 3. Maij 1747.

THE same Day being the Third, the States of the Province of *Utrecht* assembled, and after having deliberated upon the Situation of the Affairs of their Country, and the Measures which the present Conjuncture render'd necessary, a Resolution was taken with the unanimous Consent of all the three Orders of the Province, composed of the *Deputies* of the
five

five Chapters, those of the *Nobility*, and of the *Magistrates and Senate* of that City, to elect and recognize *his Serene Highness William-Charles-Henry Friso*, Prince of *Orange and Nassau*, &c, &c, &c. in Quality of *Stadtholder, Admiral and Captain General of the Province of Utrecht*. The Baron de *Milan-Viconti* Lord of *Hinderstein*, and Secretary of the Province, accompanied by several Deputies, mounted the Steps of the *Hôtel de L. N. P.* to notify this Resolution to the People, who had assembled early in the Morning in *St. John's Square*, in great Numbers. The *Orange Flag* was in the mean time set up over the Gate of the Hall, where the Deputies were assembled. Another was planted before the Town-house, where one of the Secretaries of the Senate declared also to the People, on the Part of the Magistrates, the Resolution that had been taken. A third Flag appeared on the Top of the Steeple of the great Church, called the Church *du Dôme*. All the Bells of the City were set a Ringing on this Occasion. The People made the Air resound with Acclamations, and the Cry of *long live the Prince of Orange, our Stadtholder*. These Acclamations were accompanied with other publick Demonstrations of Joy ; as the repeated Discharge of the Artillery in all the several Quarters of the City, Porticoes, Triumphal Arches, Crowns and Garlands, with which the Streets were every where adorned, Trumpets and other Instruments of Musick resounding in all Parts.

THE Rejoicings continued with inexpressible Ardour all over the City, and not a Soul appeared in the Streets without an *Orange Cockade*.

THE States of the Province of *Overyssel*, following the Example of those of *Zealand*, *Holland*, and *Utrecht*, sent Orders to their Deputies to the Assembly of the States General, to concur in their Name to the Election of a *Stadtholder*. Accordingly on the fourth of this Month, their High Mightinesses unanimously chose his Serene Highness, *William-Charles-Henry-Frifo*, *Prince of Orange and Nassau*, &c. *Captain and Admiral General of the Armies by Sea and Land of the Republick of the united Provinces*. Their High Mightinesses nominated at the same Time the Count de *Randwyck* for the Province of *Gueldres*, the Count de *Bentinck*, Lord of *Rhoon* for *Holland*, Mr. *Buteux* for *Zealand*, Mr. *d'Uttenhoven* of *Bottenstein* for *Utrecht*, Mr. *G. van Haren* for *Friesland*, Mr. *Ch. Bentinck* for *Overyssel*, and Mr. *Taminga* of *Maesberg* for *Groningen*, their Deputies, to compliment his Serene Highness upon his Election to the Dignity of *Stadtholder* of the Republick, and to carry to him in a Gold-box finely Chased, the Diploma of his unanimous Election.

THE Deputies appointed by the States of the Province of *Zealand*, to go to *Lewwarden*, and notify to his Serene Highness the Prince

of *Orange*, his Election to the *Stadtholdership* of that Province, and their earnest Desires that he would come to their Relief, were received with great Marks of Distinction at *Lewwarden*; whence his Serene Highness, accompanied with the Princess Royal his Spouse, and the Princess *Caroline* his Daughter, set out the *ninth*. They arrived at *Amsterdam* the *eleventh* about Noon, and saw with Astonishment the unusual Demonstrations of Joy among all the Inhabitants of that great City, who in the Evening illuminated all their Houses with the utmost Elegance of Taste. The Bells were set a Ringing, the City-guns Fired, thirty Companies of Burghers remained under Arms all Night; and so great were the Rejoicings, that no one remembered to have seen the like, not even in the Year 1713.

WE cannot pass over in Silence one very remarkable Circumstance, which attended the Nomination of his Serene Highness to the *Stadtholdership* of *Zealand*. At the very Time that they were employed at *Middelburg*, in the Assembly of the States of that Province, in deliberating upon this important Affair; his Serene Highness, informed by the publick Accounts, as well as by private Letters from the *Hague*, of the Irruption of the *French* into the Province of *Cadzandt*, and of the Consternation that had spread itself over all *Zealand*, by reason of the Neighbourhood of these Troops, among whom no Regard was paid to the Rules of military Discipline, wrote

wrote the following Letter to their noble Mightineffes.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

IN the present critical Situation of the Republick in general, and of the Province of *Zealand* in particular, by the hostile Irruption of the *French* into that Part of *Flanders* which belongs to the Republick, and borders immediately upon *Zealand*, I thought it my indispenfible Duty to offer to your noble Mightineffes, whose Vassal I have the Honour to be, my Person and Services, to be employed in the Defence of the Province of *Zealand*, in such Manner as your noble Mightineffes shall judge most conducive to the real Interest of the Province, and the Security of its Inhabitants.

If your noble Mightineffes shall be pleased to accept of these Offers, I hereby declare myself ready to hazard with Joy, and with the same Zeal and Ardour as was always conspicuous in my Ancestors, my Life and Fortune for the publick Weal, for the Preservation of the Province of *Zealand* in particular, as well as for the Defence and Maintenance of those valuable Pledges of our Religion and Liberty, which are at present in such imminent Danger.

I am ready upon the first Summons, Letter, or Order, from your noble Mightineffes, to

repair to whatever Place of the Province of *Zealand* you shall judge proper, in order to contribute at my own Expence, without any Charge upon the Province in this critical Juncture, all that shall be in my Power for the common Defence of whatever is most Dear and Valuable; and to confront, in Conjunction with your noble Mightinesses, and the rest of the Inhabitants of the Province of *Zealand*, all the Dangers and Hardships which the divine Providence shall think meet to expose us to, in the behalf of the said Province.

I find myself the more capable at present of making good these Offers, as the three Provinces, and the County of *Drenthe*, of which I have the Honour to be Governour, are not exposed to any immediate Danger.

PRAYING the Almighty to preserve the Province under the Care of your noble Mightinesses, from all the Calamities and Dangers that threaten it, I am with perfect Esteem, and the most sincere Attachment,

Noble and Mighty Lords,

Your most Obedient and faithful

Servant, (Signed)

W. C. H. F. Prince of *Orange* and *Nassau*.
At *Lewwarden*, April 25, 1747.

FOLLOWS

FOLLOWS the Letter which his Serene Highness wrote to the same States, in answer to that which they sent him by Express to inform him of his Election.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

I Received this Morning by the Hands of a Messenger, dispatched express by your *noble Mightinesses*, your Resolution and Letter of the twenty eighth of *April*; in which you are pleased to acquaint me, that it had been determined in an Assembly of your *noble Mightinesses*, with the unanimous Consent of all the Members, to make Choice of and constitute me *Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General* of the Province of *Zealand*.

Tho' I am well aware of the Dangers and Difficulties attending such a Station in the present Critical Situation of Affairs, and of the *Weightiness* of the Charge itself; yet my Zeal for the Republick, the Love I bear my Country, the Blood that runs in my Veins, and the Name of *Orange* which I inherit, suffer me not to decline this unanimous Choice of your *noble Mightinesses*.

I accept therefore those important Charges with a Heart full of Acknowledgment for this Mark of the Confidence you are pleased to repose in me, firmly hoping and believing, that it will please the Almighty, to whose Providence I am indebted for my present

vancement, to grant me that Vigour of Body and Mind, as shall enable me, aided by the wise Councils of your *noble Mightinesses*, and the hearty Zeal of the well-disposed in the Province of *Zealand*, to become an Instrument of reestablishing the publick Tranquillity, averting the Evils wherewith the State is threatned, and securing for ever to the *united Provinces* the Possession of those invaluable Privileges, Religion and Liberty.

WHEN the Deputies from your *noble Mightinesses* arrive, I shall immediately concert with them about my Journey in your Province, that I may as soon as possible concur with your *noble Mightinesses* in the Deliberation and Execution of such Measures, as shall be found most for the Advantage of the State, and particularly of the Province of *Zealand*.

I return you my Thanks for your kind Expressions of Congratulation, and am with inviolable Attachment,

Noble and Mighty Lords,

YOUR most Obedient and faithful Servant,

(Signed)

W. C. H. F. Prince of Orange
and Nassau.

Lewarden, May 1st, 1747.

THE

THE Twelfth, their Serene Highnesses, (who after receiving the Evening before, on Board their Yacht, the Compliments of the Burgomasters, and other Corporations of the City of *Amsterdam*, as likewise of the Ministers of the Gospel, the Doctors of the *Jewish* Synagogues, and several private Persons, had rested at the House of Mr. *Jever* a Merchant of *Amsterdam*) took Coach for the *Hague*, passing thro' a Lane formed by thirty Companies of the Burghers, who were disposed in two Ranks from the *Heeregraft* to the Gate of *Harlem*, and were each headed by their Captains, Lieutenants, and Ensigns. The two Colonels on Horseback, and with their Swords drawn, rode by the Side of the Coach. About eleven a Clock their Serene Highnesses came to *Harlem*, where the Magistrates had assembled at the Burgomaster *Van Hugen's*, by whose House the Prince must pass. As soon as the Coach arrived, the Burgomasters requested him to alight, and Mr. *De Wit* Grand-Baillif, addressed to him the following Speech, in the Name of the Magistrates.

SIR,

IT is with the greatest Veneration and Respect, that I now take the Liberty of approaching your Serene Highness, to Compliment you upon your Arrival in this City. My Office, as Grand-Baillif, entitles me to the Honour and Happiness of congratulating

you in the Name of the Magistrates and Burghers, and expressing our joint Satisfaction at your Advancement to the Dignity of *Stadtholder, Admiral, and Captain General* of all the Forces by Sea and Land of this Province. This grateful News had no sooner reached us, than all the People, of whatever State or Condition, vied with one another in their Expressions and Testimonies of Joy. The Election of your Serene Highness falls out indeed at a Time, when one of the neighbouring Provinces is already invaded by the Enemy, and when we too have reason to dread, in our turn, the like Misfortune. But your Serene Highness's Ancestors have often, with the Assistance of the Almighty, saved the Republick from the great Dangers and Calamities wherewith it hath been threatned. 'Tis for this Reason that, under God, our present Hopes are fixed wholly on you, who being sprung from that illustrious Blood, are the last Resource of your Country amidst all the Misfortunes that threaten it, and will I doubt not firmly secure to us the valuable Privileges of our Religion and Liberty. It is our earnest and constant Prayer to the Almighty, that out of his infinite Goodness he would be pleased to render the first Beginnings of your Government prosperous, and multiply his Blessings upon you through the whole Course of it. May the divine Providence direct all your Steps and Councils, and serve you instead of a Shield and Buckler against all the Enemies of the State. May Jehovah, our God,

pour

pour out abundantly and with a liberal Hand, his choicest Blessings both spiritual and temporal upon the Person of your Serene Highness, upon her Royal Highness your Spouse, and upon the young Princess. May he greatly lengthen your Days, and raise out of the House of your Serene Highness a young Prince, to walk in the Steps of his Father and of his renowned Ancestors, that this Republick may never be without a Hero of the Family of *Orange*, to watch over it's Preservation and Prosperity. I humbly recommend to the Protection and Favour of your Serene Highness, our City, our Magistrates, our Burghers, and myself in particular; and as you seem determined to continue your Journey, may Success and Prosperity attend you where-ever you go.

THE Prince returned a most gracious Answer, and being reconducted by the Magistrates to his Coach, the Grand-Baillif addressed also a short Speech to her Royal Highness the Princess, who had alighted, and was in like manner answered very graciously. After this they proceeded on their Journey, the Inhabitants following them a great Way out of the City, and the Cannon firing all the while on that Side. At the same Time the Bells were set a Ringing, and the Air resounded with the Acclamations of *long live the Prince and Princess of Orange.*

THEIR

THEIR Serene Highnesses arrived in the Evening at the *Hague*, amidst the continued Acclamations of almost one half of the Inhabitants, who had come a great Way out to meet them. The same Night the Prince received the Compliments of the States of the Province, by a Deputation sent for that purpose. Next Day his Serene Highness having notified his Arrival to the several Colleges, the Deputies of the States repaired about ten a Clock in great Pomp to the Palace, to compliment the Prince upon his Election to the *Stadtholdership* of that Province. After them, the Deputies of the States General, having the Count *De Randwoyck* at their Head, went to present him, in a golden Box properly ornamented, with the Decree by which he was constituted *Admiral* and *Captain General* of the whole Republick. The Prince afterwards received successively the Compliments of the Deputies of the Province of *Zealand*, who were then at the *Hague*, those of the Committee of Council, of the Council of State, the Deputies of the Chamber of Accounts, of the Courts of Justice, and of the Magistrates of the *Hague*. His Serene Highness, accompanied with some Gentlemen of of his Court, received them all upon the Steps of the Palace, and there stood every Time, till all the Deputies had alighted from their Coaches; they afterwards entered one by one, the Prince following the last, and having acquitted themselves of their Commission, were

were reconducted in the same Order, his Serene Highness continuing upon the Steps, till they were all got into their Coaches. Every time the Prince appeared at the Gate, the Guards before the Palace stood with rested Firelocks, and the Drums beat a March. The foreign Ministers, the Nobility, and the other Persons of Distinction at the *Hague*, waited in like Manner upon his Highness, and the whole Day was spent in Compliments and Congratulations.

THE Fifteenth, being the Day appointed for the solemn Instalment of the Prince *Stadtholder*, all the Horse and Foot of the Garrison were very early under Arms, and several Detachments were sent to take Possession of the Avenues to the Palace, who nevertheless suffered all such to pass as appeared well dressed. At nine a Clock, the Deputies of the States of *Holland* and *Westfriesland*, (who were Mr. *Vanderduyn*, *Sieur De Gravemoer*, on the Part of the Nobility, the Burgomaster *Gevaerts* for *Dort*, the Burgomaster *Vanden Broek* for *Harlem*, the Burgomaster *Geelvinck*, *Sieur De Castricum* for *Amsterdam*, the Burgomaster *Vryburg*, and the Grand Pensionary *Giles* for *Alkmar*) preceded and accompanied to their Coaches by the Messengers of State, came in Procession to the Palace of the Prince of *Orange*. Mr. *Vanderduyn* was alone in a Coach drawn by six Horses, and the other Deputies each in a Coach and four. They were
re-

received upon the Steps of the Palace by his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange*, and conducted into the Hall of Audience. Soon after the Prince of *Orange* went into the same Coach with Mr. *Vanderduyn*, and followed by the Deputies each in his own Coach, while that of the Prince, with three other State-Coaches all empty, joined the Procession, the whole Train turned off by the *Wyverberg*, and entered the Court through the Gate of the *Stadtholder*. Being introduced into the Assembly of their Great and Noble Mightinesses, the Installation was performed with the usual Ceremonies. This done, the Prince, accompanied by the same Deputies, walked on Foot to the great Hall, passing thro' a Lane of Soldiers, who were drawn up in Ranks on each Side with their Bayonets fixed, and thence went into the Court of Justice of *Holland*, *Zealand*, and *Westfriesland*. The Deputies returned afterwards to the Assembly of the States, and his Serene Highness repairing with the Commissaries of the Court, to the Hall where publick Causes are heard, there took his Seat, and the Advocates *Schopman*, *Van Hees*, and *De Ville*, pleaded a Cause before him, which was decided immediately. The Prince then returned to his Palace, accompanied by the President and the Counsellors of the Court of Justice, all in Coaches. They all went into the Palace, and were afterwards reconducted by the Prince of *Orange*. As soon as they were gone, the Counts of *Rantwyck* and *Bentink*, Deputies to the Assembly of the States

States General, the first for the Province of *Gueldres*, the other for *Holland*, came to wait upon the Prince in a Coach and six, to carry him to the Assembly of their High Mightinesses. They were likewise received upon the Steps of the Palace, but as it was now two in the Afternoon, did not think fit to enter. The Prince stepped immediately into the Coach, placing himself backwards, and the two Deputies sat over against him. This Coach was followed by several others belonging to the Prince, filled with the Lords of his Household. They entered the Court amidst the Noise of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, and the Prince being introduced into the Assembly of the States General, was received with the highest Marks of Satisfaction by that illustrious Body, to whom his Serene Highness addressed a very pathetick Speech, containing in Substance; "That
 " he had been informed the Day before by
 " the Deputies of that illustrious Assembly,
 " of the Resolution their High Mightinesses
 " had taken, to constitute him *Captain* and
 " *Admiral General* of the *Union*: That he
 " could not but own himself unequal to that
 " great and weighty Charge. It is true, added
 " his Serene Highness, I have not as yet had
 " an Opportunity of acquiring the necessary
 " Experience in the Art of War; but I have
 " nevertheless made the Theory of it the con-
 " stant Theme of my most assiduous Care
 " and Study; and the Confidence you repose
 " in me this Day, will excite me to redouble
 " my Attention, in order the better to answer
 " your Expectations.

“ AND yet I would not by any means venture
 “ to accept of this Dignity, but for the Hopes
 “ I have of the Assistance of the Almighty,
 “ and for those manifold Proofs that are before
 “ my Eyes, how much the divine Providence
 “ hath always been pleased to favour this
 “ Office of *Statbo'der* ; Proofs so strong and
 “ convincing, as to leave no Room for any
 “ Pretence of declining it. In a Word, the
 “ Unanimity of your High Mightinesses in
 “ this Election, contributes also greatly to
 “ my ready Acceptance ; altho' I am not in-
 “ sensible of the Danger to which the Repub-
 “ lick is at present exposed, by the Invasion
 “ of a powerful and subtle Enemy, by the
 “ great Decay of Commerce, and the total
 “ Neglect of Military Discipline ; all which
 “ inconceivably increase, at this Juncture, the
 “ Difficulties of the Charge you are pleas'd to
 “ honour me with.

“ But when I consider that the God whom
 “ we adore, is the same who hath at all
 “ times shewn himself the unshaken Support
 “ of my praiseworthy and glorious Ancestors,
 “ I have room to hope, with the Assistance
 “ of this God of my Fathers, in whose Steps
 “ I am determined to tread, by sacrificing
 “ my Life, Fortune and Repose for the Ser-
 “ vice of my Country, as they have done be-
 “ fore me, to labour effectually in extricating
 “ the Republick from the pressing Dangers
 “ that surround it on all Sides. I could have
 “ wish'd

“ wish’d indeed long ago, to have been, in
 “ Conjunction with your High Mightinesses,
 “ an Instrument in the Hand of the God of
 “ Armies, to promote the Welfare of this
 “ Nation; to which great Design, I hence-
 “ forward devote my whole Life, in hopes
 “ of becoming the Restorer of that antient
 “ Splendor, wherewith this Republick ap-
 “ peared in the Eyes of all *Europe*, and where-
 “ of she is now, to my great Concern, di-
 “ vested, tho’ after the Enjoyment of a Thirty
 “ Years Peace. I heartily pray, that the
 “ good God may deliver us from our Enemies,
 “ and preserve to the Republick the precious
 “ Privileges of Liberty and the true Reform-
 “ ed Religion, as long as States and King-
 “ doms endure upon the Earth.

To this Speech, Count *Charles Bentinck*,
 Deputy of *Overyssel*, and President of the
 Week, reply’d as follows.

Most Serene Prince,

THEIR High Mightinesses, sensible of
 the wretched Condition to which their
 Forces by Sea and Land are reduc’d, for want
 of a Chief, think they cannot place their Con-
 fidence better, than in the Person of your Serene
 Highness, to whose Illustrious House the Re-
 publick is indebted for its Liberty, Religion,
 Commerce, all its Conquest, and even that
 high Pitch of Grandeur at which it was ar-
 rived,

rived, and whence it had not fallen, but by trusting too much to the faithless Prostitutions of a Neighbouring Prince. As we are fully satisfied, that your Serene Highness will tread in the Steps of your Illustrious Ancestors, all the confederate Provinces have unanimously chosen you *Captain General and Admiral of the Union*, conferring on you the same Powers and Privileges, as were formerly granted to the Princes of *Orange* of glorious Memory : They heartily wish that your Serene Highness may exercise those high Dignities with a Satisfaction equal to the Joy wherewith they are conferred ; and that it may please God, to bless all your great Designs for the Preservation of your Country.

WHEN the Ceremony was over, his Serene Highness passed, amidst the Noise of Trumpets and Kettle-Drums, to the Council of State, where he was introduc'd by the two before-mention'd Deputies. The States General had at the same time wrote the following Letter to the Council, to notify to them the Installation of his Serene Highness.

“ THE Confederate Provinces having
 “ thought proper to advance his Serene
 “ Highness the Prince of *Orange*, to the
 “ Dignity of *Captain General*, and *Admiral*
 “ of the *Union* ; Employments which he
 “ out of his great Love to his Country, has
 “ not declined accepting at this dangerous
 Con-

' Conjuncture ; we judg'd it necessary to no-
 ' tify to your noble Mightinesses, that his Se-
 ' rene Highness has this Morning taken the
 ' usual Oath in our Presence. We make no
 ' doubt but your noble Mightinesses will re-
 ' ceive the News of this Election with Joy, and
 ' contribute all in your Power towards assisting
 ' his Serene Highness in the Discharge of
 ' that eminent Trust, and in his Endeavours
 ' to rescue the State out of its present deplo-
 ' rable Situation. May it please the Al-
 ' mighty to prosper the Arms of the Re-
 ' publick, under the Direction of so re-
 ' nown'd a Leader, and to restore them to
 ' that Splendor they acquired in the times
 ' of the former Princes of *Orange* his Prede-
 ' cessors ; the generous Defenders of the
 ' Liberty of their Country, and who are
 ' justly celebrated over all *Europe*, as the
 ' great Improvers of the Art of War.

THE Council came in a Body to receive
 his Serene Highness, who was presented to
 them by the Count *De Bentinck-Roon* at the
 Head of a Deputation from the States General.
 The Count upon this Occasion made the fol-
 lowing Speech, which has been receiv'd with
 very great Applause.

Noble and Mighty LORDS,

IT has pleas'd the Divine Providence so to
 direct the Affairs of this Republick, that
 his Serene Highness the Prince of *Orange* and
 E *Nassau*

Nassau has been raised to the eminent Dignities of *Stattholder* and *Captain General* and *Admiral*, by the States of all the several Provinces, and that the States General have conferred upon him the Office of *Captain General* and *Admiral* of the *Union*. It is in this Quality, *Noble and Mighty Lords*, and by Order of their High Mightinesses, that we have the Honour of introducing the Prince into this Assembly, agreeable to the fundamental Constitutions of the State : We hope that the Re-establishing the antient Form of Government, will re-establish also Unanimity in the Commonwealth, quicken our Deliberations, promote and accelerate their Execution, and introduce a wise Distribution of Rewards and Punishments, without which no Government can subsist..

It was by such Methods as these, and the matchless Conduct of the Princes of *Orange*, that our Country first rose to that high Pitch of Felicity and Grandeur, whence in these latter Days it has so miserably fallen, as being destitute both of Strength and Counsel, and reduced to be the Scorn and Derision of it's Enemies, and a useless Load upon its Allies. We doubt not however but the Prince, whom we have now the Honour to present to you, will tread in the Steps of his illustrious Predecessors, and concur with us to deliver the Republick from the present Invasion, and guard it against the Attempts of an ambitious
and

and perfidious Neighbour, who openly makes Sport of good Faith, Honour, and Treaties the most solemnly sworn to. We flatter ourselves that this high Confidence of the whole Nation will be crown'd with answerable Effects, and justify that universal Affection which the People have testified to the House of *Orange*; an Affection which neither Time has been able to efface, nor Art to eradicate. The great Qualities of the Prince are a very sure Pledge of the Goodness of the Choice, the most unanimous that a People can make, and of which History hardly furnishes an Example. Render therefore to his Serene Highness the Honours due to his Rank and Dignities, and may God bless your Deliberations, and direct them to the true Interest of the State, and the Preservation of our Country and Liberties.

HIS Serene Highness withdrew about four o'Clock, and was conducted to the outward Gate, by the whole College in a Body: A Coach and Six belonging to the Baron de *Wassenaer*, Signior de *Doveren*, waited for him there; the Prince got into it, accompanied by the Baron de *Wassenaer* and Mr. *Scheyteruit*, who both sat backwards: This Coach was followed by another, in which was Mess. *Godyng*, *Vos van Steenwyk*, and the Secretary *Van der Hoop*. Having conducted his Serene Highness back to his Palace, the Deputies return'd to the Council of State, and

the whole of this great Solemnity was ended about Half an Hour past four. The same Evening there were Illuminations, Fireworks, and firing of Guns, and in a Word, all kinds of Demonstrations of the most extraordinary Joy, throughout all parts of the *Hague*. The Magistrates, in particular, order'd the Town-Hall to be illuminated in a grand Manner : In that Front of it next the Church, were plac'd six magnificent transparent Pictures, three in each Story ; the first of which represented a Hand stretched out of the Clouds, and presenting the Prince with a Bundle of seven Arrows, tied round with an Orange-colour'd Ribbon, and his Serene Highness respectfully receiving it, with the Words, *A Deo*. The Second represented the God of War offering his naked Sword to the Prince, who receiv'd it from him, and the Words, *Pro Populo*. *Pallas* appear'd in the Third, leading the Prince by the Hand, compleatly armed to Battle, with this Device, *Hac Duce*. In the Fourth, the Prince appear'd compleatly arm'd on Horseback, with these Words taken from *Virgil*, and render'd applicable, with a little Alteration, to the Subject :

*Hic rem Belgarum, graviter turbantibus Armis,
Sistet, Eques sternet Gallos. —*

Giving us to understand, by these four Emblems taken together, that the Prince of *Orange* having receiv'd the Post of *Stattholder* of the Seven Provinces, from the Hands of Providence, should save the Republick, and re-establish

establish its Tranquillity by the force of Arms, and the Wisdom of his Conduct. The other two Pictures plac'd in the Middle represented, one the Arms, and the other the Name of his Serene Highness, in finely-flourish'd Letters; and at the Extremities above these Decorations were fixed two Orange-colour'd Standards, and Colours in the Middle, on which were represented the Arms of the Province, those of his Serene Highness, and those of the *Hague*. There were also placed on each side the Town-Hall-Steps, but a little advanc'd from them, two great Branch'd Candlesticks of a pyramidal Form, in the Sconces of which were lighted Flambeaux. The Steeple of the great Church was also illuminated by a triple Range of Lanterns, and the Chimes were play'd from nine o'Clock till Midnight, without intermission. It wou'd be impossible to give an Account of all the various Decorations, by which particular Persons endeavour'd to distinguish themselves on this Occasion; suffice it to say, that nothing equal to it was ever seen before. Though a too great Similarity in Illuminations on such Occasions is generally observable, it is nevertheless certain, that the Variety both in the Invention and Execution of them, did not make the least agreeable Part of this delightful Spectacle.

THESE Rejoycings continued, without the least Disorder or Accident, till the next Morning: His Serene Highness the Prince Stat-

bolder, accompany'd by her Royal Highness the Princess his Consort, rode in a Coach from Ten o'Clock till One in the Morning, through the principal Streets of the *Hague*, with a numerous Retinue, that they might themselves be Witnesses of the general Joy; and their Highnesses were pleased publickly to declare their entire Satisfaction in the Rejoycings,

THE Sixteenth in the Morning, the Council of State came in a Body to his Serene Highness's Palace, and conducted him with great Ceremony to the Apartment where this College usually assembles, and having assisted there in the Deliberations, the Baron de *Wassenaer*, Seigneur de *Doveren*, introduced him to his Seat in the Assembly of the States of *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, as a Member of the Body of Nobility of that Province. On the breaking up of this Assembly, Messrs. *Van der Duyn*, Seigneur de's *Gravemore*; the Baron de *Wassenaer*, Seigneur de *Doveren*; the Count de *Bentinck*, Seigneur de *Roon*, &c. the Baron de *Wassenaer*, Seigneur de *Rhinsaterwoude*; the Baron de *Wassenaer*, Seigneur de *Staremborg*; and the Grand Pensionary, reconducted his Serene Highness to his Palace.

THUS concluded these august Ceremonies. The next Day his Serene Highness assisted in the Morning in the Deliberations of the States General and the Council of State; and set
out

out in the Afternoon for *Zealand*, where he was expected with the utmost Impatience.

WE shall conclude this faithful and exact Account, by presenting our Readers with an Inscription on a Monument raised by the City of *Harlem*, in memory of this Revolution, the Work of Providence alone.

ABOLITA. OLIGARCHIA.
 PRISCA. BELGIS. LIBERTATE.
 REDDITA.
 AVITI. REGIMINIS. FORMA.
 RESTITUTA.
 SUFFULTA. POPULI. VOLUNTATE.
 CONSTANTIA. PROCERUM.
 JUNCTA.
 CONSILLIO. ANIMOQUE. DUCIS.
 CIVITAS HARLINGANA.
 AUSPICIIS.
 GULIELMI. I.
 REIPUBLICÆ. CONDITORIS.
 AMPLIFICATA.
 NUNC LÆTA.
 SUI.
 TOTIUSQUE. GENTIS. BELGICÆ.
 DELICIIIS.
 GULIELMO. IV. FRISONE.
 ATAVI.
 VIRTUTUM. DIGNITATUMQUE.
 HEREDE. UNICO.
 AUREA. EXPECTAT. SÆCULA.

The Sense in ENGLISH thus:

THE OLIGARCHY ABOLISHED,
THE OLD LIBERTY OF THE DUTCH
REVIVED,
THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR ANCESTORS
RESTORED,
THE WISH OF THE PEOPLE SUSTAINED
BY THE FIRMNESS OF THE NOBLES
UNITED TO
THE COURAGE AND CONDUCT OF THEIR CHIEF:
THE CITY OF HARLEM,
BY THE AUSPICES
OF WILLIAM I.
THE FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLICK,
ENLARGED,
NOW JOYFULLY,
FROM HER OWN
AND THE WHOLE DUTCH NATION'S
DELIGHT,
WILLIAM FRISO IV.
OF HIS ANCESTORS
VIRTUES AS WELL AS DIGNITIES
THE SOLE HEIR,
A GOLDEN AGE EXPECTS,
OF



OF THE
Dignity of STATHOLDER.



E shall finish this Relation with an Account of the Dignity of *Statholder*, in order to give Foreigners some tolerable Idea of that Office. The Government of our Republick is of itself extreamly Simple; and yet the Notion form'd of it, by such as never travell'd beyond the Walls of their own City, or the Frontiers of their own Province, is very confused: They even mistake the very Name of it, by calling it the *Republick of Holland*, and all the Inhabitants indifferently *Hollanders*. It's real Name and Titles are *The Most High and Mighty Republick of the United Provinces of the Netherlands*. The *States General*, or Assembly of the seven Provinces, who represent the Sovereignty of the Republick, in * Respect of the other States of *Europe*, have the

* I say in Respect of the other States of *Europe*, because the *States-General* have no Sovereign Authority over the several Provinces consider'd separately, they being all absolute within themselves, and independent one of another.

the Title of *High Mightinesses*, or *High and Mighty Lords*. The several Provinces, which are *Gueldres*, *Holland* and *West-Friesland*, *Zealand*, *Urecht*, *Friesland*, *Overyssel*, and *Groningen*, and *Omeland*, have each their peculiar Titles ; some being called *Noble Mightinesses*, others *Noble and Great Mightinesses*. Each Province chuses it's own Statholder, and in his Commission limit the Exercise of his Government by such Instructions as they think proper, and by certain Reserves of Power, which are still retain'd by the Provincial States, in whom resides the Sovereignty of the Province, in the same Manner as formerly in the Dukes of *Burgundy*, and afterwards in the Successors of *Mary* the Heiress of *Burgundy*, and Mother of *Philip* the Fair, King of *Spain*.

WE must therefore have Recourse to the Commissions of the Statholders, if we would form a right Judgment of the Powers and Privileges of that Office. We shall not go back to those of the oldest Date, during the Government of the Earls of *Holland*, ever since the Year 1064, when *Robert* of *Ghent* was appointed Statholder of *Holland*, by *Thierry* the Son of *Florence* the IV. We shall content ourselves with transcribing Part of the Commission of *William* I. Statholder of *Holland*, and the rising Republick ; it contain'd in Substance : ' That as Head and Principal Member of the Sovereignty, it was his Business, in the Name of the said Sovereignty,

' reignty, to regulate all Occurrences and Dif-
 ' ficulties arising, either in Relation to mat-
 ' ters of State, or the Execution of Justice :
 ' That he was not only to defend and protect
 ' the State both by Sea and Land, as Go-
 ' vernor, *Captain General* and *Admiral*, but
 ' also to employ himself in the Support and
 ' Maintainance of Sovereignty, and of the
 ' Rights and Privileges of all the several
 ' Towns and Provinces ; in promoting the
 ' reformed Religion, and defending it against
 ' Violence and Schism ; in giving due Vigour
 ' to the Laws, by an exact and impartial Distri-
 ' bution of Justice ; in regulating the Affairs
 ' of Peace and War, with the Approbation of
 ' the States, or the Advice of their Deputies, and
 ' those of the Court of Justice, and the Jurisdic-
 ' tions of the several Tribunals, with the
 ' assistance of the President and Counsellors
 ' of the Courts of *Holland* and *West-Friesland* ;
 ' that he was empowered to Nominate and
 ' Install the Grand-Baillifs and other Officers
 ' of Justice, not immediately under the Ap-
 ' pointment of the Chamber of Accounts, or
 ' other independent Courts ; and in case of
 ' Death, to fill up the Place of the President
 ' or Counsellors of the Court of Justice, or
 ' even to Change them if it was found ne-
 ' cessary ; provided that herein he acted with
 ' the Advice and Approbation of the States,
 ' and confined himself to one out of three
 ' of their Nomination : That he might also
 ' depose or reinstate the Magistrates in the
 ' several

‘ several Towns, where Necessity or the
 ‘ Security of the State demanded it, after
 ‘ due hearing of their Cause, and with a
 ‘ Majority of the Voices of the Senate or
 ‘ Town-Council ; all this however, without
 ‘ Prejudice to the Charters and Privileges of
 ‘ the respective Cities, whose Rights are to
 ‘ be deemed inviolable.

THESE Things are still more amply ex-
 press’d in several Commissions and Instructions
 given from time to time to our Statholders,
 agreeably to what we meet with in the Act of
 Union of the States of *Holland and Zealand*,
 concluded at *Delft* the 25th of *April* 1576,
 where among other things it is said : ‘ That
 ‘ as every Republick and Society is chiefly
 ‘ preserved, strengthened, and upheld by
 ‘ Union, which is almost never to be found
 ‘ in a Multitude, who frequently differ in
 ‘ Sentiments and Inclinations, insomuch that
 ‘ there is a Necessity for referring the
 ‘ Government to one Head or Chief : The
 ‘ said Allies, after long Deliberations and
 ‘ Consultations about the most proper Form
 ‘ of Government, and the Administration
 ‘ of publick Affairs in the Provinces, have
 ‘ in consideration of the tender Affection and
 ‘ Regard which Prince *William* I. has al-
 ‘ ways testified for this Country, and as
 ‘ being one of the principal Lords of the
 ‘ *Netherlands*, and holding the first Rank in
 ‘ the Assembly of the States, entreated and
 ‘ requested

' requested him, and, as much as depends
 ' upon them, made choice of him as their
 ' Head and principal Magistrate, for the
 ' Government of the Country and Cities of
 ' *Holland* and *Zealand*, submitting for that
 ' purpose to the Good-Will and Pleasure of
 ' his Excellency, the Direction and Manage-
 ' ment of the publick Affairs of the Pro-
 ' vinces, agreeably to the Oath they had
 ' taken, and the Obligation they were come
 ' under to his Excellency, on whom they
 ' had conferred all Power and Authority for
 ' that Effect; insomuch that his Excellency,
 ' during the Continuance of the War, is fully
 ' impowered to command or forbid, in Qua-
 ' lity of Sovereign and Chief, whatever he
 ' shall judge advantageous or hurtful to the
 ' said Provinces. It is further enacted, that
 ' he have the whole Disposal of Military
 ' Affairs both by Sea and Land, and that to
 ' him be referred the Nomination of Colonels,
 ' Captains, Lieutenants, Officers, and other
 ' Commissioners for the Direction of Military
 ' Operations, with full Power to settle their
 ' respective Salaries, and establish such Or-
 ' ders and Regulations, as may introduce an
 ' exact Discipline, and tend to the Security
 ' of the Inhabitants, and Preservation of the
 ' Country. Within these Limitations the De-
 ' fence of the Country is committed to his Ex-
 ' cellency, who is intrusted with the whole Ma-
 ' nagement of the Soldiery, Ships of War, and
 ' Mariners, in the Service of the States, to
 ' to be levied and equipt for that Service; to
 distri-

' distribute, quarter and station them in the
 ' several Provinces, Forts and Cities, as shall
 ' to him seem most effectual for opposing
 ' the Enemy, and defending the Country,
 ' and that without waiting for the Advice or
 ' Concurrence of the States or Magistrates, or
 ' any other Persons whatsoever; insomuch
 ' that all the Cities and Villages shall im-
 ' mediately receive the Troops or Garrisons
 ' sent them by his Excellency, without Re-
 ' monstrance or Petition for Exemption; pro-
 ' vided always that the said Troops, in the
 ' Cities, Forts, and Villages, have no Im-
 ' munities in respect of Taxes and Imposts,
 ' beyond the other Inhabitants. There shall
 ' be no Difference in any of the Quarters of
 ' the Towns, among Soldiers, Sailors or Ships,
 ' by whom they shall be paid, when they
 ' change their Quarters; but all Soldiers,
 ' Sailors, and Ships, and all the Monies arising
 ' from the Revenue of the said Union, shall
 ' be of the same Nature and Condition; and
 ' all the Towns and Quarters shall be con-
 ' sider'd as making but one Body. Moreover,
 ' any Confederates shall not enlist or disband
 ' the Soldiers or Sailors in the said Towns or
 ' Quarters nor equip or disarm any Ship or Ves-
 ' sel but by his Excellency's Order or Permission.

' His said Excellence shall cause his Laws,
 ' Orders, Ordinances, Discipline and Military
 ' Articles, to be observed and executed, and
 ' shall punish those who shall fail therein; and
 ' the

' the States, Towns, and Citizens, shall here-
 ' in give their Assistance whenever it shall
 ' be required. His Excellency shall, with the
 ' States, establish and continue such Receivers
 ' as he shall judge proper for the Receival
 ' of the Revenues of the Union, in each par-
 ' ticular Quarter.

' His Excellency shall cause Justice to be
 ' administer'd, by the Provincial Council of
 ' *Holland*, for the King as Earl of *Holland*,
 ' *Zealand*, and *Friesland*, which are under
 ' its Jurisdiction. In all Differences and ju-
 ' dicial Affairs, the Court and the Provincial
 ' Council with its Agents shall be respected,
 ' and their Mandates and Orders executed,
 ' both in this Quarter of *Holland*, and in that
 ' of the North and *Zealand*, as always has been
 ' the Custom; nor shall any Town or other
 ' place oppose them, or infringe the Laws
 ' and Ordinances of the said Court, or in any
 ' wise disallow their Jurisdiction, or introduce
 ' any Novelties; and of this the Confe-
 ' derates shall take especial care. Provided
 ' nevertheless, that the said Court shall not
 ' grant any Provision, nor admit any Procedure
 ' touching the Ordinances and Resolutions
 ' of the States, nor shall take any Cognizance
 ' of the Revenues of the State destin'd by
 ' the Union for the Expences of the War,
 ' which shall remain at the Disposal of
 ' the Deputies of the States, established in
 ' in each Quarter: In other Respects the
 ' said

' said Council shall act according to the
 ' Laws, Equity, and the lawfully established
 ' Customs; and in cases of Appeals, or con-
 ' cerning the Execution of its Sentences, it
 ' shall conform itself to the last Orders and
 ' Resolutions of the States.

' His Excellency shall establish and ap-
 ' point on the King's Part, as Earl of *Hol-*
 ' *land* and *Zealand*, the Members of the
 ' said Council, the Baillifs and other Officers
 ' of Justice, that are not in the Disposal of
 ' the Chamber of Accounts, according to
 ' antient Custom; that is to say, when any
 ' of those who are at present in Office shall
 ' die, or when their time of Service shall be
 ' expired, unless his Excellency for good Rea-
 ' sons shall not think proper to change or
 ' continue them, which his Excellency may
 ' do with the Advice of the States, who
 ' shall always give him the Nomination of
 ' three Persons, of which his Excellence
 ' shall chuse one, in such a manner, that
 ' in the said Nomination for the Court of
 ' *Holland*, there shall be always two *Zealand-*
 ' *ers*, pursuant to the antient Privileges of
 ' that Province. The said Court may grant
 ' all kinds of Provisions in cases of Pardons
 ' and Favours, such as Relief and Restitution,
 ' as practised before the grand Council of
 ' *Mechlin*; as also to all Law, Inventory and
 ' Cessionary Benefices, and others. It shall
 ' also,

also, by Provision, take Cognizance of all feudal Causes in *Holland*, on condition that in these Cases there shall be present, the Statholder and Counsellors of the Fiefs, who have been appointed at all times, and are at this present. His Excellence, as representing the Sovereignty, may grant all Favours, Remissions, Pardons, Respites, Legitimation, &c. on the King's Part, as above, with the Advice of the Officers and Counsellors, as is customary; and in the same Manner, all Grants, Benefices, Prerogatives, and Privileges; provided always, that in granting any of these to any Community, Town or Village, it shall, to prevent Disputes, be with the Consent of the States.

His Excellence shall deliver, under his own Hand and Seal, all the Safe-Guards and Passports, as it always has hitherto been practised; nor shall any Person in *Holland* or *Zealand* presume to do it, without being authorised thereto by his Excellence.

His Excellence shall elect, create, or renew, at the usual Times, the Magistrates of Towns, according to the antient Customs, Laws and Privileges of the said Towns; provided always, that if Necessity or Security requires that any Baillif, Regency, or Magistracy of any Town, shall be extraordinarily deposed or renewed, his Excellence may do it also, having taken cognizance of the Cause, and having a Majority of

F

Voices

‘ Voices of those who represent the Council,
 ‘ or Body of the said Town ; all this without
 ‘ any Infringement of the Rights and Privi-
 ‘ leges of the said Towns, nor shall they be
 ‘ less strictly observed and preserved.

‘ His Excellence shall likewise maintain and
 ‘ protect all the Rights, Privileges, Liberties,
 ‘ and Laudable Customs of the Territory and
 ‘ Towns of *Holland* and *Zealand*, subject
 ‘ to his Obedience in general and in particular,
 ‘ by defending, maintaining, and protecting
 ‘ the Prerogatives and Authority of all Officers,
 ‘ Magistrates, and lawful Regents : Nor shall
 ‘ the Governors, Captains, or others, ap-
 ‘ pointed in any Place for the execution of
 ‘ matters concerning the War, concern them-
 ‘ selves, or take any Cognizance of Civil
 ‘ Affairs, happening within or without the
 ‘ Town, but shall leave them to the Care
 ‘ of the Baillifs, Magistrates, and Regents of
 ‘ the Court and particular Places, as always
 ‘ has been the Custom.

‘ With regard to Religion, his Excellence
 ‘ shall admit and maintain the Exercise of
 ‘ the Evangelical Reformed Religion, and
 ‘ shall suspend and put an End to the Exer-
 ‘ cise of all others contrary to the Evan-
 ‘ gelical ; provided nevertheless, that his Ex-
 ‘ cellence shall not make, or cause to be
 ‘ made, any Enquiries concerning the Religion
 ‘ of any one, nor that any Person may be
 ‘ exposed on this Account to any unjust
 Insult

' Infult or Loss, by making such Regulations
 ' with regard to the Exercise of the said Religion as shall be found necessary, according
 ' to the Occurrences and Condition of the
 ' Towns, for the greater Tranquillity and Convenience of the People, and without
 ' diminishing the Respect due to the Divine
 ' Being, even by taking the Advice of the
 ' States, if it should be necessary.

' THE States and Confederates in common,
 ' shall cause all Baillifs, Magistrates, Burghers and Communities, in all the Cities
 ' and Towns, to take an Oath of Fidelity,
 ' Submission and Obedience to his Excellence
 ' in his Regency, Orders, and Ordinances,
 ' and with regard to their Execution as aforesaid. On the other side, his Excellence shall
 ' reciprocally make Oath to employ all possible means to Maintain and Defend them
 ' against their Enemies, in the Government
 ' of *Holland* and *Zealand*, their Rights, Privileges, Liberties and Laudable Customs,
 ' in the Manner as aforesaid.

WE shall here add the Commission given to
 WILLIAM the III^d. Prince of *Orange*, who
 was elected to the same Dignity, in such turbulent and tumultuous Times as these.

COMMISSION of *Captain General* and *Admiral* of the *Union*, given to his Serene Highness WILLIAM III. Prince of *Orange*, by the *States General*.

THE Members having expressed a general and unanimous Desire to elect and install for Statholder of this Province, his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, (forasmuch as it hath been agreed and ordained by the Resolution of this present Month of *July*, which has now passed and been recapitulated in the Assembly, That in the present dangerous Circumstances, to enable the Members of this Province to elect a Statholder, to absolve them in general and in particular with regard to the Oath which they have taken upon the perpetual Edict, agreeable to the Resolution of the fifth of *August* 1667, from the aforesaid Oath, and to re-establish them in the same Liberty and Capacity of electing a Statholder, which they enjoyed before the passing of the said Edict) the Lords of the Order of the Nobility, and the Deputies of the Towns, have judg'd it proper, and have resolved in the Name and on the Part of the Lords their Delegaters, to elect and constitute the aforesaid Prince of *Orange*, and their noble and great Mightinesses do hereby elect and constitute his Highness the Prince of *Orange*, *Statholder*, *Captain General* and *Admiral* over all the Troops of this Province by Sea and Land, with the same Authority and Dignity, with which his Ancestors

'cestors of glorious Memory were invested ;
 ' that a Solemn Deputation shall be immedi-
 ' ately sent to his Highness, to offer him in
 ' Form the said Dignity ; and for this pur-
 ' pose the Nobles have been desired and ap-
 ' pointed, &c. &c. which said Nobles are au-
 ' thorised by these Presents, on the Part and
 ' in the Name of their Noble and great
 ' Mightinesses, to absolve his said Highness
 ' from the Oath which he also has taken,
 ' never to accept or receive the said Dignity of
 ' Statholder. Finally, it has been judged
 ' proper, and therefore resolved, that things
 ' shall be so order'd in the General Assembly,
 ' on the Part of their noble and great Mighti-
 ' nesses, that his Highness may therein be
 ' elected and constituted *Captain General* and
 ' *Admiral* of the Troops of the United Pro-
 ' vinces, by Sea and Land, and that for Am-
 ' plification of his Instructions, (till it shall be
 ' otherways order'd) the Power and Authority
 ' of disposing of Patents, and other Matters
 ' concerning Millitary Affairs, may be con-
 ' ferred on his said Highness, in the same
 ' Manner as they were conferred on the pre-
 ' ceding Princes of *Orange* his Glorious An-
 ' cestors, in quality of *Statholders*, *Captains*
 ' *General*, and *Admirals*: And his Highness
 ' may also be absolved by their High Mighti-
 ' nesses, from the Oath which he has taken
 ' in the General Assembly, not to accept the
 ' Statholdership, &c.

LET us not forget a Reflection that seems

naturally to rise here; which is, that our Forefathers, who certainly had a more perfect Knowledge of the true natural Form of Government of these Provinces than we have, because they lived nearer the Times in which they so gloriously sprung up and flourished, had no sooner abolish'd the odious *Perpetual Edict*, the Source of all the Misfortunes which ensued on the Death of WILLIAM II. and which was the Invention of the too politick *Cromwell*, our secret Enemy, than they began to think seriously of putting their Posterity out of all Danger of the like Misfortunes; and for this purpose, they could fix on no better Means, than the following Resolution.

THEIR Noble and Great Mightinesses having maturely considered the Nature and Condition of this Country, as it has been heretofore establish'd by the Blessing of God under their Highnesses the Princes of *Orange*; and having particularly weighed the State of the Republick for the twenty Three or twenty Four Years last past, find, that ever since the fatal Year 1650, these Provinces have been exposed to many Calamities and Misfortunes, both Foreign and Domestick. That as to foreign Calamities, they have never been without either War, or the just Apprehension of it. That in the Year 1653, they were engaged in a heavy War with *England*, which greatly shock'd the very Foundations of the State; That scarce had they recover'd a little after this War, when they were forced to undertake
another

another, against the King of *Portugal*, in 1656; and in 1658 and 1659 were still farther entangled, by taking Part in that which had broken out between the two Northern Crowns. That in 1664, a new War was kindled between the Republick and the King of *England*; which was soon after succeeded by another still more fatal and bloody, under which she at present groans. That during the Interval of all these Wars, the States had suffered many Disgraces and Affronts from the neighbouring Potentates, who before used to stand greatly in Awe of her. That in relation to Domestick Affairs, she had been miserably torn with intestine Divisions: That between the Years 1650 and 1660, two opposite Parties were formed in the State, the one declaring loudly for the present Prince of *Orange*, the only remaining Issue Male of that illustrious House; while the other with no less Zeal maintain'd, that we ought wholly to abandon the Interests of that Prince: That the King of *Great Britain* being restored to his Crown by the Parliament, and passing through these Provinces in his Return to that Kingdom, the States had promised to his Majesty, and the Princess Dowager of *Orange* his Sister, that they would not be unmindful of the Education and Interests of his Highness, thereby sufficiently intimating, that he was destined to fill the honourable Offices and Employments of his Ancestors: That after the Death of that Princess, a different Scheme of Politicks took place, directly opposite to these Engagements: That some

time after, the States anew undertook, the Care of his Education; and that, infine, towards the End of the Year 1671, and about the Beginning of 1672, very warm Debates arose touching the Election of his Highness to the supreme Command of the Armies of the Republick.

THE States therefore, now sensible from a woful Experience, how much these intestine Dissentions have from time to time exposed, them to the Insults of their Enemies, who plainly saw, that by reason of these inward Divisions they were no longer in a Condition to defend themselves, in as much as that firm Union and Confederacy, upon which their first Establishment and After-Prosperity depended, was in a Manner wholly broken; and finding likewise, that new Differences are always apt to arise, as often as an Election of a Commander in Chief comes under Consideration, *by which means Debates are multiplied, and the Deliberations necessary for the Security of the State, and defending it against its Enemies retarded,* to the infinite Danger of the Commonwealth, and the Loss of that Time which ought to be employ'd in providing against the approaching Storm; insomuch that, towards the End of the Year 1671, when the King of *France* had sufficiently discover'd his Intention of attacking these Provinces, several whole Months were lost in Debates about the Election of a Captain General, and before a Resolution could be taken of commissioning his

his Serene Highness to levy Troops and take the necessary Measures for the Defence of the Country; whence it happen'd, that upon the *French* King's marching his Army into these Provinces, in 1672, he had almost entirely overwhelmed the Republick: Their said Noble and Great Mightinesses the States of *Holland* and *West Friesland*, having maturely weighed all these things, are unanimously of Opinion, that nothing can be imagined or devised more effectual, either on the one side wholly to extinguish these Differences, and prevent any such arising for the Future, or on the other to express their Acknowledgment of the important Services which the Republick has received from the illustrious House of *Orange*, both in its Establishment and After-Defence, than to confer unanimously upon his Serene Highness, and his Heirs Male lawfully begotten, the Dignity of *Statholder, Captain General, and Admiral, &c.*

FOLLOWS the Commission, presented by their High Mightinesses to his Serene Highness the 13th of *May* 1747, which was the Day of his Installment.

The COMMISSION of the States-General, constituting his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau Stadtkolder, Captain and Admiral-General.

THE States-General of the *United-Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*, to all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting. Be it hereby known, That whereas we have found it necessary to constitute and establish a Person duly qualified, and every way able, to be Captain and Admiral-General of the Forces by Sea and Land in our Service, for the Support of the State and Government, and the Direction of military Affairs; *for these Reasons*, moved hereunto by the many eminent Qualities, and known Capacity of his Serene Highness *William-Charles-Henry Friso*, by the Grace of God, Prince of *Orange and Nassau*, Count of *Catzenelimbogen, Vianden, Dietz, &c. &c. &c.* and confiding in his Steddiess, Valour, and Zeal for the Prosperity of the *Republick*, we have thought proper to constitute and establish, and by these Presents do constitute and establish, his said Serene Highness, Prince *William-Charles-Henry Friso*, Captain and Admiral-General over all the Forces in our Service, both by Land and Sea, *conferring on his Serene Highness full Power and Authority to command the said Troops in that Quality, and to take such Measures as he shall judge necessary for the Preservation and Defence of the Union, the*
Guard

Guard and Security of the State, the Tranquillity, Rights and Privileges, as well of the Commonwealth in general, as of every Province in particular, the Protection of the Inhabitants, the Maintenance of the true reformed Religion, as it is by Law established in the Provinces and associated Cities, and in fine, for the Support of the present Form of Government ; which Dignity, with the Authority, Rights, Honours and Pre-eminences thereunto annexed, we have thought proper farther to confer, as by these Presents we do confer (until otherwise is by publick Notification make known) the free and unrestrained Power of granting Commissions, constituting Officers, and regulating the Operations of War, in like Manner as the same was heretofore exercised by the Illustrious Princes of Orange our Stadtholders, Ancestors of his Serene Highness ; strictly commanding and enjoining all and every of our Magistrates, but more particularly the Officers in the Fleet and Army, the Colonels, Captains of Horse and Foot, and others bearing Commission and Employment in our Service, to receive, acknowledge and obey his Serene Highness in that Quality, and pay a ready Deference, Respect and Submission to his Orders. His Serene Highness, in Quality of Captain-General of the State, is hereby also required to take*
the

* We meet with this Restriction also in the Resolution of Holland of the 20th of July, 1660, for the abolishing of Survivorships, and granting the Enjoyment of Offices only during Pleasure.

the usual Oath in our Presence, or in the Presence of those whom we shall appoint for that Purpose. Done in our Assembly at the *Hague*, under our Great Seal, and signed by our principal Secretary the 4th of *May*, 1747.

FROM the several Commissions which we meet with in the Histories of *Aëlzema*, *Hoofst*, *Bor*, *Van Metteren*, *Van Leeuwe*, &c. it appears, that the Office of Stadtholder claims all the Prerogatives following, *viz.*

1. THE Defence and Maintenance of the Rights and Liberties of the Provinces of which they are Stadtholders.

2. THE Privilege of chusing out of a certain Number nominated by the States, the Presidents of the several Courts of Justice in the Provinces: Their Names are also joined with those of the States in all publick Proclamations.

3. THEY may, in Case of Necessity, change the Magistrates in any Town, where it has not an unlimited Privilege of chusing its own Governors.

4. THE Stadtholders have a Right of conferring several Offices; but by the third Article of Prince *Maurice's* Instructions, it is said that he must herein act with the Advice and Concurrence of the States.

5. THE

5. THE Stadtholders have also the Power of pardoning Criminals; yet *Maurice* could not exercise this Power but with the Consent of the Council of Committees, and of the Judges and Lawyers of the City where the Crime had been committed.

6. A STADTHOLDER is bound to see to the Execution of the Laws and Ordinances of the Province whereof he is Stadtholder.

7. By the Union of *Utrecht* it is stipulated, that the Stadtholders shall act as Arbitrators in the Contests that happen between any of the Provinces; and they are bound to stand to their Decision.

8. In fine, their principal Office is, to command the Armies by Sea and Land of the Union; but they have no Authority over the Troops of the respective Provinces within their own Territories, but only when they are in the Field without the Bounds of the Province; there they may confer Posts, and expedite Commissions.

THE Revenues of the Stadtholders have been computed at several Millions, but I am apt to think without sufficient Ground. For if we examine the Matter narrowly, we shall find, that the Salary of Stadtholder of the Generality

nerality is, as first Civil Officer of the State, 30,000 *Florins* yearly. As General of the Army, 120,000.

Of which *Guedres* paid 6,000 *Florins*.

Holland 84,000

Zealand 18,000

Utrecht 8,400

Overyssel 3,600

120,000

30,000

120,000

For Extraordinary Charges 43,000

For Secret Correspondence 100,000

292,000

BESIDES this, he had a Tenth of all the Prizes taken by Sea, an Article which brought in indeed several Millions to the first Stadtholders.

The Deduction of the Province of *Holland*, printed in 1654, tells us, that in the Space of 64 Years, the Stadtholders had cost the Republick 19,699,785 *Florins*.

IN 1672, *William III.* had a Salary of 25,000 *Florins* assigned him, in Consideration of his having a Seat in the Council of State. In 1674, the States remitted a Debt of two Millions due from that Prince, and the same Year

Year proposed to allow the Princess Dowager a Pension of 40,000 *Florins*. From all which 'tis evident, that we have no certain Rule whereby to calculate the Revenues of this Office, they being at different Times encreased or diminished, according to the Necessities of the State.

WE have seen in the two Letters which his Serene Highness wrote to the States of *Zealand*, and in the Extract of the Speech he made to the States General the Day of his Installation, with what worthy Sentiments, and truly conducive to the Prosperity of the State, he received the News of the Revolution that had happened in his Favour. This virtuous Prince, who refers the whole Event, and indeed with the justest Reason, to a particular Direction of the Divine Providence, which alone could at one and the same Time set so many different Springs to work, to bring about its Ends, by Means seemingly contradictory among themselves; has not varied from these Sentiments since the first Moment that he received the important News, and has expressed himself on several Occasions in a Manner that affords the highest Hopes of his future Government, which he has begun by pacifying and quieting, with the greatest Equity and Moderation, the Commotions in *Zealand*, where the Burghers of some Towns thought to take Advantage of the first Moments of the Revolution, to be revenged on the Magistrates for certain Injuries

Injuries they pretended to have received at their Hands. The Danger was pressing, the Prince hastened thither immediately. His Election was carried on with the greatest Unanimity, and without Bloodshed, which has rendered it doubly precious to him. He sincerely thanked Heaven for so great a Blessing, and made all the Haste he could to prevent any ill Consequences from the Commotions wherewith it began. His Serene Highness appeared in the Province, all the People flew to meet him; (Let not any one imagine this a Flight of Flattery, we write not like *Voltair* from mercenary Views :) he counsel'd Peace, they obey, and think only of uniting against the common Enemy. *Zealand* was soon put in a Condition not to fear any Insults, and perhaps may in its Turn take Vengeance of those who so lately threaten'd it.

When his Serene Highness's Royal Spouse first informed him of the News of his Election, which she learned while the Prince was at the Assembly of the States; struck with the Remembrance of what had passed upon a like Occasion in 1672, his first Question was, *Whether any Blood had been spilt?* No, answered the Princess. *Thank God!* said the Prince, with an Air and Countenance that spoke the Tranquillity and Serenity of his Soul, which no Passion disturbed in that unforeseen Moment; then added, *What unexpected Tidings! In my present Circumstances, the Dig-*
nity

nity to which I am raised exceeds my Strength ! But, said he, resuming the Discourse immediately, God who has called me to it, will support me in it. All that we possess, (continued he, embracing his Royal Spouse,) is the Gift of the People, who by this signify the great Confidence they have in us ; I hope I shall be found to deserve it, by the Uprightness of my Intentions, as well as the honourable Name I bear ; my Friends will assist me with their Counsels, and all good Men with their Prayers.

† WE had this Account from the very Person who first carried the News to their Serene Highnesses, and who was a Witness of this Conversation. The Princess addressing herself to him, said : *Assuredly had not the Provinces been so tardy in doing Justice to the Sentiments of the Prince, and the Blood that runs in his Veins, Affairs both at home and abroad would have had a very different Face. So long* (reply'd the Prince,) *as the States thought they could dispense with my Services, I never murmured at their Neglect : I was satisfied with the Affection which the People on all occasions discover'd to my House, and could have wished that those who undertook the Charge of governing them, had been so successful in all their Undertakings, as not to stand in need of my Services. Not that I am insensible of what*

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is

† Mr. Allaman, Governor to Mr. Vereltz's Son, whose Brother is Professor at Franeker.

† In Orat. pro Rege Dejotro.

is justly due to my Rank; but I am now arrived at those* Years, when Men should learn to moderate their Ambition; nor shall I ever have any other but that of seeing my Country happy and flourishing.

IN the Progress of this Conversation, his Serene Highness signifying, that any the least Violence committed by the Populace would afflict him extreamly, the Messengers reply'd, ' Here is an Example of Goodness, far exceeding ' the common Rate of Men! Many Princes ' would take no small Joy, at finding themselves ' in a Condition of expressing their Resentment.' *Resentment!* (interrupted the Prince) *I owe none to any in these Provinces, unless to those who would be forward in offering such Destructive Counsels.* What Greatness of Soul! Is not this the Man of whom the Roman Orator has said, *Animum vincere, Iracundiam cohibere, Victoriâ temperare, Adversarium, Nobilitate, Ingenio, Virtute præstantem non modo extollere jacentem, sed etiam amplificare pristinam ejus Dignitatem: hæc qui faciat, non ego eum cum summis Viris comparo, sed simillimum Deo judico.* † Let us therefore repeat it again with this great Man; 'tis a happy Presage, from which we have reason to expect every thing that is great, glorious, and advantageous to our Country.

*T H E R E

* His Serene Highness will be 36 the first of September next.

THERE happen'd upon this Subject a very diverting Conversation between a Magistrate and a Burgher, about the Time that People began to talk with some Earnestness of the Necessity of electing a *Stattholder*. ‘ Very likely,’ says the Magistrate, there may be some Necessity in the present Case; but do you know how much a *Stattholder* costs the State Yearly? ‘ Unhappily,’ replied the Burgher, I have never yet seen a *Stattholder*, how then should I know? Yet I should be glad to learn it of you.’ Why (said the Magistrate,) thirty Tuns of Gold, [*three Millions of Florins.*] ‘ Thirty Tuns!’ cried the Burgher. Then pausing a Moment. ‘ But so much the better, we have been five and forty Years without a *Stattholder*, and of course must have sav’d 1350 Tuns, [*135 Millions.*] This Fund will well support a War of three Years with *France*, which cannot at present abound very much in Money, after what they have spent in the Empire, to procure an Emperor to their liking; and since that to draw off the most Powerful of the neighbouring Princes, and hinder them from acting in Concert with the Emperor, for the Maintainance of the Security and Peace of the Empire.’ — The Reader may easily suppose that no Reply was made to this Reflection, which yet perhaps is not altogether unanswerable.

As appears by his Speech to the States General, and more particularly by the following Letter, which his Serene Highness wrote

to the Count de *Bentinck*, who had congratulated him upon his Election. 'Tis in these Kinds of Writings from one Friend to another, that Mens real Sentiments are best seen.

‘ I Thank you my dear Count, for your kind
 ‘ Congratulations upon the remarkable
 ‘ Event which Providence has brought about in
 ‘ our Days, in causing me to be elected *Stat-*
 ‘ *holder* of the Province of *Holland* and *West-*
 ‘ *friesland*, by the unanimous Suffrages both of
 ‘ Magistrates and People. I cannot forbear a-
 ‘ doring on this Occasion in all Humility the
 ‘ Ways of Providence, which has called me to
 ‘ the Discharge of so weighty an Employment,
 ‘ of which I am well aware of the Difficulties.

‘ I doubt not however, but as God has
 ‘ thought fit to raise me to this Station, he
 ‘ will also supply all my Wants, and furnish
 ‘ me with the Talents and Capacity, as well
 ‘ as the Vigour of Mind and Body to fill it
 ‘ with Dignity, and so as may redound to his
 ‘ Glory, and the Good of my Country.

‘ IN proportion as Heaven hears my Prayers,
 ‘ and that I see my Efforts for the promoting
 ‘ of so noble a Design to succeed, I shall
 ‘ think I have reason to rejoyce, and be pleas’d
 ‘ with my Advancement.

‘ THE different Reports by which I am
 ‘ made

made to understand, that all has been transacted without Tumult or Bloodshed, gives me the most real Joy I have felt since the News of this Revolution. I ever have, and ever shall pray to Heaven, that it will be pleased in all Events that bear in so distinguished a Manner the Stamp of Providence, so to dispose both of Causes and Consequences, that its Decrees may take place without Effusion of Blood.

Mean time, I own with Pleasure the Obligations you have laid upon me, by contributing so powerfully to prevent all Disorders of this Kind, and take this Opportunity of subscribing myself in Haste,
Yours, &c.

THE Manner in which his Serene Highness appeased, or rather prevented an Insurrection in the Town of *Ziericzee*, cannot fail to give a high Idea of his Penetration and Equity, and of what the Provinces have reason to expect from his Administration, in as much as the Stadholders are Mediators in the several Disputes that are between them. We shall here give an Extract of the Ordinance published by his Serene Highness in relation to that City, as it is of very great Importance, and well deserves to be published entire.

' **W**ILLIAM-CHARLES-HENRY FRISO,
 ' by the Grace of God, *Prince of*
 ' *Orange and Nassau, Governor and Stadthol-*
 ' *der of Gueldres, the County of Zutphen, Hol-*
 ' *land and Westfriesland, Zealand, Utrecht,*
 ' *Friesland, Overijssel, Groningen, and of the*
 ' *Country of Drent, Captain-General and Ad-*
 ' *miral of the United Provinces of the Nether-*
 ' *lands*; To all to whom these Presents shall
 ' come, Greeting. Whereas some Commo-
 ' tions have arisen among the Burghers and In-
 ' habitants of the Town and Country of *Zie-*
 ' *riczee*, which have been carried so high, that
 ' to prevent the most threatening Disasters, the
 ' Magistrates found it necessary to resign and
 ' deliver up provisionally, and till such time as
 ' we could arrive, the Administration and Go-
 ' vernment of the City, to some of the princi-
 ' pal Burghers; and these Troubles being prin-
 ' cipally occasioned by some Jealousies and Sus-
 ' picions, which the Burghers had taken up a-
 ' gainst the Magistrates, as if several of them
 ' had been guilty of the most enormous Crimes,
 ' of which however no certain Discovery has
 ' yet been made; and that in all such Cases
 ' Enquiry ought to be made, under a good and
 ' well-regulated Government, in the ordinary
 ' Way of Justice, that no one may suffer in his
 ' Person and Estate, in Contradiction to the
 ' ancient Privileges and fundamental Laws of
 ' the Country, or be deprived of that Security
 ' and Protection, to which the Constitution of
 ' our

' our State gives him a just Claim ; and because
 ' a perfect Harmony, Union, Tranquillity and
 ' mutual Confidence, between the Magistrates,
 ' Burghers and Inhabitants, is more necessary
 ' than ever, especially in the present Con-
 ' jecture, that by an Union of Hearts and Hands,
 ' they may find themselves in a better Capacity
 ' of making Head against their Enemies, and
 ' defending their Country from their Attempts.

' And since it has pleased their Noble Migh-
 ' tineffes the States of *Zealand*, to confer upon
 ' us the Office of Stadtholder, Captain-General
 ' and Admiral of their Province, and that we
 ' have been actually installed in these high
 ' Dignities, which we have accepted in the pre-
 ' sent critical and dangerous Juncture, only
 ' with a View to defend, as far as in us lies,
 ' our dear Country from the Dangers where-
 ' with it is threatened, hoping for this Purpose
 ' the Benediction of the Almighty, whose ad-
 ' mirable and adorable Providence we, with the
 ' highest Sentiments of Veneration, own in this
 ' whole Transaction.

For these Reasons, in Consideration of the
 ' Obligation we find ourselves under, to main-
 ' tain, as far as we are able, the Privileges of
 ' the Country, and prevent any Infringement
 ' or Violation of them; but on the Contrary,
 ' to guard and secure them from all Attempts :
 ' And having commanded for this Purpose, the
 ' Burgomasters, Echevins, and Counsellors of
 ' the

' the City of *Ziericzee*, to resume provisionally
 ' and till our next Arrival in the said City, the
 ' Exercise and Functions of their respective
 ' Offices ; We have thought it proper expressly
 ' to forbid and prohibit all and every one, as
 ' by these Presents we do forbid and prohibit
 ' them, to offend either in Word or Deed, the
 ' foresaid Burgomasters, Echevins, and Counsel-
 ' lers, either in general, or any one of them in
 ' particular: On the contrary commanding,
 ' That all due Respect and Obedience be paid
 ' them as lawful Magistrates, under Pain of
 ' the severest Punishment to those who shall
 ' act counter to the Tenor of the present
 ' Ordinance, and of being prosecuted as Di-
 ' sturbers of the publick Peace. And we here-
 ' by also recommend to the Burghers and In-
 ' habitants Tranquillity and Harmony, that
 ' upon our Arrival all things may be fairly exa-
 ' mined, and we be enabled to pass such a
 ' Sentence as Justice and Equity may require.

' And that no Person may pretend Igno-
 ' rance of these our Orders, &c.

F I N I S.